The New-York Times.

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MR. BEECHER'S CASE.

HE ANSWERS THE CHARGES WITH A GENERAL DENIAL.

HIS RELATIONS WITH MRS. TILTON—GROUNDLESS JEALOUSY OF HER HUSBAND—MR. BEECHER'S MOTIVES IN WRITING THE LETTERS—WHAT WAS DONE YESTERDAY.

Yesterday Mr. Tilton's side of the case was presented to the public. This morning we print Mr. Beecher's answer. The premature publication of the "statement" obviously necessitated the publication of an immediate answer. The atrocious violation of confidence by which a copy of Mr. Tilton's charges was obtained by the person who made them public is told over his own signature in the "card" printed elsewhere. During the greater part of yesterday the Committee of Investigation was in session, and engaged in the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton. After the adjournment of the committee, a member of it stated that Mr. Tilton, when asked to furnish the originals of the documents of which he gives copies in his statement, refused to do so. Mr. Tilton, on the other hand, when questioned in relation to the matter, said that he had never refused to produce the original papers, and that he was at all times prepared to lay them before such persons as had a right to demand them.

Mrs. Tilton was all day engaged in the preparation of a statement denying in most emphatic terms all the charges brought against her and against Mr. Beecher. This letter of denial will be laid before the public this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

During the day Mr. Beecher was occupied in receiving the advice and sympathy of his friends, and late in the evening furnished for publication the subjoined general and sweeping denial of all the allegations made by Mr. Tilton.

MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

I do not purpose at this time to make a detailed examination of the remarkable statement of Mr. Theodore Tilton made before the Committee of Investigation, and which appeared in the Brooklyn *Argus* of July 21, 1874. I recognize the many reasons which make it of transcendent importance to myself, the Church, and the cause of public morality that I shall give a full answer to the charges against me. But having requested the Committee of Investigation to search this matter to the bottom, it is to them that I must look for my vindication.

But I cannot delay for an hour to defend the reputation of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, upon whose name, in connection with mine, her husband has attempted to pour shame.

One less deserving of such disgrace I never knew. From childhood she has been under my eye, and since reaching womanhood she has had my sincere admiration and affection. I cherish for her a pure feeling, such as a gentleman might honorably offer to a Christian woman, and which he might receive and reciprocate without moral scruple. I reject with indignation every imputation which reflects upon her honor or my own.

My regard for Mrs. Tilton was perfectly well known to my family; when serious difficulties sprang up in her household it was to my wife that she resorted for counsel; and both of us, acting from sympathy, and, as it subsequently appeared, without full knowledge, gave unadvised counsel which tended to harm.

I have no doubt that Mr. Tilton found that his wife's confidence and reliance upon my judgment had greatly increased, while his influence had diminished, in consequence of a marked change in his religious and social views, which was taking place during those years. Her mind was greatly exercised lest her children should be harmed by views which she deemed vitally false and dangerous.

I was suddenly and rudely aroused to the reality of impending danger by the disclosure of domestic distress, of sickness, perhaps unto death, of the likelihood of separation, and the scattering of a family every member of which I had tenderly loved. The effect upon me of the discovery of the state of Mr. Tilton's feelings, and the condition of his family, surpassed in sorrow and excitement anything that I had ever experienced in my life. That my presence, influence, and counsel had brought to a beloved family sorrow and alienation, gave, in my then state of mind, a poignancy to my suffering which I hope no other man may ever feel.

Even to be suspected of having offered, under the privileges of a peculiarly sacred relation, an indecorum to a wife and mother could not but deeply wound any one who is sensitive to the honor of womanhood. There were peculiar reasons for alarm in this case on other grounds, inasmuch as I was then subject to certain malignant rumors, and a flagrant outbreak in this family would bring upon them an added injury, derived from these shameless falsehoods.

Believing at the time that my presence and counsels had tended, however unconsciously, to produce a social catastrophe, represented as imminent, I gave expression to my feelings in an interview with a mutual friend, not in cold and cautious, self-defending words, but eagerly, taking blame upon myself, and pouring out my heart to my friend in the strongest language, overburdened with the exaggerations of impassioned sorrow. Had I been the evil man Mr. Tilton now represents, I should have been calmer and more prudent. It was my horror of the evil imputed that filled me with morbid intensity at the very shadow of it.

Not only was my friend affected generously, but he assured me that such expressions, if conveyed to Mr. Tilton, would soothe wounded feeling, allay anger, and heal the whole trouble. He took down sentences and fragments of what I had been saying to use them as a mediator. A full statement of the circumstances under which this memorandum was made I shall give to the Investigating Committee.

That these apologies were more than ample to meet the facts of the case is evident, in that they were accepted, that our intercourse resumed its friendliness, that Mr. Tilton subsequently ratified it in writing, and that he has continued for four years, and until within two weeks, to live with his wife.

Is it conceivable, if the original charge had been what is now alleged, that he would have condoned the offense, not only with the mother of his children, but with him whom he believed to have wronged them? The absurdity, as well as the falsity, of this story is apparent, when it is considered that Mr. Tilton now alleges that he carried this guilty secret of his wife's infidelity for six months, locked up in his own breast, and that then he divulged it to me, only that there might be a reconciliation with me. Mr. Tilton has since, in every form of language, and to a multitude of witnesses. orally, in written statements, and in printed documents, declared his faith in his wife's purity.

After the reconciliation of Mr. Tilton with me, every consideration of propriety and honor demanded that the family trouble should be kept in that seclusion which domestic affairs have a right to claim as a sanctuary; and to that seclusion it was determined that it should be confined.

Every line and word of my private and confidential letters which have been published is in harmony with the statements which I now make. My published correspondence on this subject comprises but two elements: The expression of my grief, and that of my desire to shield the honor of a pure and innocent woman.

I do not purpose to analyze and contest at this time the extraordinary paper of Mr. Tilton; but there are two allegations which I cannot permit to pass without special notice. They refer to the only two incidents which Mr. Tilton pretends to have witnessed personally: the one, an alleged scene in my house while looking over engravings; and the other a chamber scene in his own house. His statements concerning these are absolutely false. Nothing of the kind ever occurred, nor any semblance of any such things. They are now brought to my notice for the first time.

To every statement which connects me dishonorably with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, or which in any wise would impugn the honor and purity of this beloved Christian woman, I give the most explicit, comprehensive, and solemn denial. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, July 22, 1874.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY—FACTS AND RUMORS.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon another meeting of the committee took place at the residence of Mr. Storrs, No. 34 Monroe place. Besides the committee, there were present Gen. Tracy, representing Mr. Beecher, Mr. Hill, of the firm of Redfield & Hill, New-York, legal adviser to the committee, Mr. Tilton, and the official stenographer. Previous to the assembling of the committee, a TIMES reporter had a brief interview with Mr. Storrs, but that gentleman positively declined to give the slightest information on the subject which was to come before them. He would not say whether a meeting of the committee was about to take place, although there were two members already in the house, waiting the arrival of their fellow-members.

Mr. Tilton arrived a few minutes after 3 o'clock. He looked pale and care-worn, and felt in no mood for conversation. His hitherto defiant attitude seemed to have deserted him, and he appeared like a plaintiff who had given up all hopes of a verdict in his favor. He remarked to a TIMES reporter that there was no truth in the assertion that he had been cross-examined the previous day by the committee, or that he had broken down in his statement. He pleaded ignorance of the nature of the business which was to come before the committee yesterday, although he was specially summoned to attend before it to be cross-examined, and to produce proofs to sustain his allegations. After his arrival the committee organized, Mr. Sage presiding, and before any business was transacted Mr. Tilton endeavored to explain how it was that his "statement" appeared in the public press without his knowledge or consent. He felt, he said, much grieved that his friend should have published it, and he assured the committee that he was not responsible for its publication. On this question, however, there is a great difference of opinion. Each member of the committee was supplied with a printed copy of Mr. Tilton's charges, and notes were taken of various points on which Mr. Tilton was to be cross-examined. Gen. Tracy subjected Mr. Tilton to a most minute and searching cross-examination, and it is reported that Mr. Tilton completely failed to substantiate any of his charges. He persistently refused, it is said, to submit the original letters to the committee, and without these, of course, the charges must inevitably fall to the ground. Mr. Tilton would have the committee call upon Mr. Beecher for a defense to charges supported only by his own testimony; but this the committee are not likely to do until after Mr. Tilton closes his case by submitting evidence in support of his charges. Mr. Beecher, however, will not stand on his "legal rights," but will, perhaps to-day, submit a full explanation in reply to Mr. Tilton's statement. This explanation will not, however, be officially considered by the committee until after the case for the prosecution shall have been closed. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Moulton was also preparing a "voluminous" document in corroboration of Mr. Tilton's statement, and that it would probably be submitted to the committee this afternoon. Mr. Moulton was so busily engaged yesterday that he refused to see all who called at his residence. Should he come forward and substantiate Mr. Tilton's story, and explain ambiguous passages in certain of Mr. Beecher's letters in a sense favorable to Tilton's version of the case, it would, no doubt, make the case more perplexing than it is. He certainly knows the cause of all the trouble, and his testimony is looked forward to with much anxiety. The committee yesterday were in session for over four hours. At 7 o'clock P. M. Gen. Tracy came out and very courteously informed THE TIMES reporter that the committee had been cross-examining Mr. Tilton; that the examination was very long and searching, and that Mr. Tilton positively refused to produce the original documents. This, he said, was a subject which created much discussion, and the committee were just then, he said, debating the subject. They had not yet concluded the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton, and it would, he said, be resumed this afternoon. At 7:30 o'clock the committee adjourned, after which Mr. Tilton was asked by the reporters his reason for declining to produce the original letters. He said he had not refused to produce the documents; that there was no truth in such an allegation, and that he was ready to substantiate his charges.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

In an interview had yesterday with Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church, in relation to the charge against Mr. Beecher, he said that he considered the statements made by Mr. Tilton as so contemptuous as to be scarcely worth notice. One part of his story, as published, was particularly a libel on decency. He referred to that part in which Mr. Tilton says that in February, 1868, and before that, his wife wrote to him that she was strongly resisting the unholy solicitations of Mr. Beecher, and yet knowing of these solicitations, according to his own statement, he allowed them to be continued for upward of two years. It was the most beastly story that had ever appeared in print. He dwelt particularly upon the two disconnected portions of what purported to be a letter of Mrs. Tilton, in one of which she intimates that she is trying to resist Mr. Beecher, and in the other says:

"What may I bring to my beloved this bright morning? A large, throbbing heart, full of love, single in its aim and purpose to bless and cheer him? Is it acceptable, sweet one?"

Such language, Mr. Shearman argues, would not be used by a wife, who, in the same breath, tells her husband of the efforts of a man who is attempting to seduce her.

When asked what effect Mr. Tilton's statement would have on the congregation of Plymouth Church, Mr. Shearman replied: "I don't think it will shake the mind of a single person in the church. We have too much confidence in Mr. Beecher to have it upset by a statement of this kind. All whom I have spoken to about the matter say that the evidence presented by Mr. Tilton is too contradictory to be true."

Mr. Shearman further stated that it was impossible for Mr. Beecher to correspond clandestinely with any one. There were only three places in which he received his letters—at his house, at the church, and at the office of the *Christian Union.* His wife was in the habit of opening nearly all, if not all, the letters that came to the house for him; his private Secretary, Mr. John R. Howard, opened all the letters which were addressed to him at the office of the *Christian Union*, and he gave him instructions, as clerk of the church, to open all the letters that came to the church. When this pretended intrigue was going on between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton all of the letters addressed to him were accessible to these three persons.

In relation to the letter of apology which is said to have been written by Mr. Beecher, Mr. Shearman said: "He never signed the letter. It was written by Mr. Moulton, and at the time the room was so dark that no one could see what it contained. Mr. Beecher's name appears at the end of a memorandum which was written at the bottom of the same sheet of paper. Several inches of space separate the two writings." When asked what action Mr. Beecher would take in the premises, Mr. Shearman replied: "I do not for a moment doubt that he will disprove everything reflecting upon his own honor and that of Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Beecher has kept silent so long under all these damaging innuendoes on account of his intense sympathy with the Tilton family. He knew Mrs. Tilton when she was a child, and dandled her on his knee. He baptised her, and performed the marriage ceremony for her. Is it a wonder that he should have a paternal affection for her and be loth to drag her name in the mire of slander, as her husband has done? I am convinced that Mr. Beecher has kept silent so long out of regard for the lady. He could easily have made a complete statement long ago, which would have cast off all aspersions on her chastity and his honor. He did not desire to drag her through such loathsome stuff. Isn't it strange that after Theodore Tilton, as he says, became aware of his wife's intimacy with Mr. Beecher, he should have allowed his eldest daughter, Florence, to join Plymouth Church, and his wife to teach in the Sunday-school? It is preposterous to think that any man having one spark of honor in his composition could do anything of the kind if he doubted Mr. Beecher as Mr. Tilton alleges he did."

MR. TILTON'S ACTION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON TUESDAY.

It has been stated that while before the Investigating Committee on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Tilton implored the committee not to publish his statement. At least some members of that body believe Mr. Tilton to have been insincere when he made such a request, for the reason that, as they think, he must at the time have known that his friend Maverick, who copied the statement, and who is the managing editor of the *Argus*, had the intention of making it public. The following conversation had with a prominent member of the committee, who does not, for obvious reasons, give his name for publication, throws some light on the matter:

Reporter—Was Tilton's conduct before the committee such as has been published?

Mr. ———Yes, indeed, and much worse, too. Why, he acted at the last meeting more like a man who was about to expiate his sins on the scaffold than one who was about to attempt the moral destruction of a fellow creature.

Reporter—What was his real bearing?

Mr. ———Well, he came before us with tears in his eyes, and implored us not to publish a line of what he was about to present. He said he believed his wife to have a whiter soul than any member of the committee. He called her an angel, and when he alluded to her his eyes would become suffused with tears, and it would be as much as the members of the committee could do to keep from joining with him. He said he deplored the action which he was about to take, and hoped that when the committee had received his statement they would allow him to publish some lie to the world. Any equivocation, he said, would be better than the disgrace of his sainted wife and darling children. To suppress the publication the committee agreed, and yet, can you believe it, the scamp had given the matter to the papers, and even then, while he was bellowing his grief before us, he was secretly gloating over his revenge (!) What can you think of a man who would act in that way. Why he must either be one of the most depraved vagabonds on the face of the earth, or else a fit subject for a lunatic asylum.

Reporter—What will be the action of the committee in the matter?

Mr. ———The complete exculpation of Mr. Beecher. No sane man could conscientiously return any other verdict. Beecher is either guilty or innocent; from the evidence before the committee there is nothing to convict him of. All that they have received is the bold, uncorroborated statement of Tilton, which doesn't weigh one scruple with them. Would you convict a man of horse-stealing on such evidence? Certainly not. Then why convict him of adultery? A crime is a crime, and its particular nature doesn't change the necessity for positive proof into mere suspicion and vague impressions. I tell you, Sir, it's nonsense. Mr. Beecher is innocent. The committee believe that fact, and they will say so by their verdict.

WHAT REV. MR. HALLIDAY SAYS—THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH CONGREGATION.

A TIMES reporter had an interview yesterday with Rev. Samuel Halliday, Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church. Mr. Halliday said that Mr. Tilton's statement had made no impression whatever on the members of Mr. Beecher's church. They had full confidence in their Pastor, and they were quite satisfied as to his innocence. He had not, he said, seen Mr. Beecher since his return home, nor had he received any communication from him respecting Tilton's charges. "It would take," said Mr. Halliday, "one hundred Tiltons to shake my faith in Mr. Beecher, and if an angel were to come down from heaven and tell me Mr. Beecher was guilty, I would not believe it." He and the members of Plymouth Church would continue to place confidence in Mr. Beecher, and they would not withdraw that confidence except they were forced to do so by evidence. It was well known, he said, that Mr. Tilton was pursuing Mr. Beecher through malice, and he (Tilton) had said that he would hunt Mr. Beecher to death. About a month ago Tilton admitted to him, in the presence of witnesses, that his (Tilton's) wife was as pure as light, and in face of that admission how, Mr. Halliday asked, could he now believe Tilton's statement? Mr. Tilton had, during this controversy, contradicted himself so frequently that no reliance could be placed on anything which he might state. Mr. Halliday said he had perfect confidence in the committee, and he was sure they would do their duty fearlessly and without favor. The men who constitute the committee were, he said, above suspicion, and irrespective of their high character they were also men of marked ability. They were, therefore, sure to go to the bottom of the charges, and their verdict was sure to carry weight with the public. As an evidence of how high Mr. Beecher stood in the estimation of people in other parts of the country, Mr. Halliday read a letter from a gentleman of position in Boston, stating that no one in that city, Protestant or Catholic, believed Mr. Beecher guilty of any crime such as was imputed to him by Mr. Tilton.

GEN. TRACY ON MR. TILTON'S STATEMENT.

Gen. Tracy yesterday, speaking in relation to the evidence adduced by Tilton, said: When Mr. Tilton was before the committee, some two weeks ago, and when he had refused to produce any evidence or make any statement in the case, he nevertheless indulged in a long desultory conversation with the committee, in the course of which he stated repeatedly that his whole case against Mr. Beecher rested upon documentary evidence, and in no degree whatever upon oral evidence, or his own statement of any fact. After having made this declaration he proceeded, in the course of conversation, to make very strong insinuations and allegations against Mr. Beecher, whereupon I said to him, "Mr. Tilton, I don't understand how you can make such insinuations when you stated explicitly that your case rests entirely upon written documents. These documents will speak for themselves when produced, and the committee can judge quite as well as you can what inferences are properly to be drawn from them." I added, "I, myself, have seen all the documents in this case, and I say to you now, and to the committee, that they do not warrant in any degree the insinuations which you are now making." He argued that they did; I argued that they did not. He then said that I could not have seen the documentary evidence. I told him I had seen and read it—knew it all, and reaffirmed my position that it warranted no such insinuations as he was then making.

MRS. TILTON PREPARING A STATEMENT.

The house of Mr. Ovington, in Hicks street, in which Mrs. Tilton has resided since her separation from her husband, was besieged all day yesterday by representatives of the press. Admission to Mrs. Tilton's presence was invariably refused, but Mr. Ovington courteously answered all questions. Mr. Ovington said that the statement published by Mr. Tilton did not visibly move Mrs. Tilton; that her calmness and dignified self-control surprised him. She emphatically denies the truth of the statement. Mr. Ovington further said that Mrs. Tilton was at work upon a statement which she relied on to refute all the allegations made by her husband. Her statement, when finished, would be submitted to the Investigating Committee, with authority to publish it if they thought fit.

Gen. Tracy, the legal adviser of Mr. Beecher in this matter, called on Mrs. Tilton yesterday morning, and subsequently on Mr. Beecher.

AN ATROCIOUS ACT.

DONE IN THE NAME OF FRIENDSHIP.

The conduct of Mr. Tilton in making public his "Statement" was severely denounced yesterday. But the following note of explanation concerning the manner in which it found its way into print, places the blame where it properly belongs:

From the Brooklyn Argus.

It is a time for every person connected with this scandal to take the just responsibility that belongs to him—I want to take mine. And, in order that I may take it fully, I herewith print a note which I have this morning received from my friend Theodore Tilton:

WEDNESDAY, July 22.

My Dear Maverick:

From no other person save either yourself, as my copyist, or from the committee's short-hand writer, or from some member of the committee, could my sworn statement have got into print. My heart is bowed and bleeding at seeing these facts spread before the world. Tell me how could you have taken such a fearful, dreadful, horrible responsibility without consulting me in advance? There now remains no possibility of peace or silence—nothing but everlasting woe. Explain yourself—you must do it, both to me and to the public. Yours in grief, THEODORE TILTON.

I will answer, not only to Mr. Tilton, but to the public.

I was the groomsman of Mr. Tilton at his marriage in 1855, and I have been his friend ever since. Last Saturday, feeling that I might render him some service in the preparation of his defense to the committee, I called at his house. He was wearied and worn with copying papers, saying that he must do it himself, for he could not trust the facts to an amanuensis. I then offered to copy for him, in a clear round hand, his statement, that he might get a chance to rest and sleep. In doing this work for an old friend I became so thoroughly struck with the perfection of his defense, that I felt sure it would carry the public, and told him so. He then replied that he never meant the public to see it, and it was in vain that I attempted to convince him of the necessity of its publication. As one of his stanch friends, loving and knowing him to be a long-abused man, and that he still shrunk from hurting others in order to shield himself, I resolved that this defense should be published, and I published it. I did so without his knowledge or consent. And I did right—and stand by the act, as an act of justice to a man who has been wronged, and to a community that has a right to know all the facts. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK.

BROOKLYN, July 22, 1874.

WHAT MR. TILTON SAYS ABOUT THE PUBLICATION OF THE DOCUMENT.

Concerning this matter, Mr. Tilton said to a reporter yesterday: Mr. Maverick is a personal friend of mine; was a groomsman at my wedding. He said, I'll help you make a copy of your statement, and he did. I put him under an obligation of secrecy, but his friendship for me led him to violate it. He believed the statement should be published in my defense. While I was before the committee Monday evening he made a copy of the original draft, and published it yesterday. To-day he will tell why and how he did it, in a card, and will assume the responsibility for its publication this afternoon in the presence of the committee. I would not have taken $100,000 and have it published. I do not care for myself or Mr. Beecher, but the anguish it must cause the lady is occasion for regret. When I learned of its publication I was at dinner in New-York with Mr. Moulton and Gen. Butler. It so surprised me that it made me sick, and I rushed up to my room in the Astor House and flung myself on my bed. Mr. Maverick declares he counted the cost before he published, and is willing to take all responsibility.

MRS. BEECHER'S FIDELITY.

One noticeable phase of the Tilton-Beecher difficulty is the unalterable fidelity with which Mrs. Beecher ministers to and sympathizes with her husband in his present trouble. All day yesterday she was constantly in attendance upon him, and answered all those who called at the house. She stated that Mr. Beecher was in the best of health and spirits, but that he could only be seen by his most intimate friends. In a conversation with a prominent member of Plymouth Church, yesterday, he stated to the writer that Mrs. Beecher was firm in her conviction of Mr. Beecher's innocence. Since the publication of Mr. Tilton's statement she had observed, "I don't believe a word of it; I know my husband, and would not believe such things of him were his accusers to swear to the truth of their stories on all the Bibles that had ever been printed."

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 23—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States and lower lake region generally, clear weather will prevail, with east to south winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	67°	67°	3:30 P. M.	88°	83°
6 A. M.	68°	68°	6 P. M.	81°	81°
9 A. M.	75°	74°	9 P. M.	75°	72°
12 M.	82°	78°	12 P. M.	72°	71°

Average temperature yesterday.......................74¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......................76°

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

GEORGETOWN, Del., July 22.—Leonard Jump, of Milford, an employe of Jordan, Fox & Co., of Philadelphia, was killed on an excursion train from Harrington to Lewes this morning. He attempted to get on the train at Napan Station, while it was in motion, and falling between the car and platform was crushed to death.

DARING ROBBERY OF JEWELRY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—Schwitzer's jewelry store in Newport was entered and robbed last night of thirty-seven gold watches, several silver watches, and other jewelry. The proprietor was sleeping within two feet of the show-case, and lost $90 and a watch from his clothes. Thirteen empty watch-cases were found in the street this morning.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—George Hoffman, aged thirty-two years, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat, having first attempted to murder his wife, who was severely cut about the throat and face.

WASHINGTON.

THE ANTICIPATED DISTURBANCES IN VICKSBURG.

THE ORDER FOR TROOPS COUNTERMANDED—THE NEW LOAN—THE SAFE BURGLARY AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Secretary of War to-day countermanded his order of yesterday, by which Gen. McDowell was directed to send two companies to Vicksburg. Gen. Belknap was induced to reconsider his action by the receipt of a telegraphic protest from a large number of prominent citizens of Vicksburg, including the Mayor and Postmaster. These citizens insist that Gov. Davis cannot justify his demand for Federal assistance. Gov. Davis himself has, however, telegraphed that he will speedily send by mail a full detailed statement of all the causes which induced him to ask for assistance. Meanwhile, the President has been informed of the dispatches, and further action is delayed until the matter is more fully understood.

THE BIDS FOR THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury expects that the majority of the bids for the new loan will be received in to-morrow morning's mail. There have already been received some eight bids. No money will accompany these bids, as the deposits are expected to be made at the Sub-Treasury in New-York. The Sub-Treasurer in New-York has been notified to immediately transmit to Washington certificates of the amounts deposited. The bids will be opened to-morrow, but their nature will not be made public until Friday.

THE SAFE BURGLARY AFFAIR.

The Grand Jury to-day examined the wife of Hayes, one of the safe burglars, William J. Daily, of New-York, and Mr. B. B. Alexander, of this city. The testimony of these witnesses was corroborative of the statements in the evidence of Hays himself. Mr. Riddle, the prosecuting attorney for the Government, says that to this time Hayes has been a remarkably consistent and intelligent witness. The Grand Jury will now soon adjourn until about the middle of August, unless sooner called together, in order that the prosecuting authorities may have more time to discover the missing links of evidence.

THE BANK-NOTE PRINTING CONTRACTS.

The criticisms upon Gen. Bristow, which assume that he has recently taken definite action with regard to the Government contract with the Columbia Bank Note Company of this city, are founded on false assumption. Gen. Bristow has simply declined to change a contract which was executed long before he entered upon his office. The statements of the two bank-note companies made to him this week contained nothing that had not already been presented to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which is still engaged in an investigation of this very contract and the questions arising out of it. That committee have not yet made their report, and the Secretary considers that, pending an inquiry into the subject matter by Congress, it would be an unwarrantable act for him to prejudge the conclusions of the Investigating Committee and of Congress. He accordingly decided to leave the contract undisturbed, as the Banking and Currency Committee, with a full knowledge of the subject, so left it.

THE DISTRICT LABORERS NOT YET PAID.

The District Commissioners have not been able yet to commence the payment of laborers. This payment has been delayed, chiefly for the reason that the Commissioners have not yet received from the Attorney General his opinion as to the right of the commission to recognize any of the assignments of wages. Attorney General Williams returned this morning, and his opinion on this subject is expected to-morrow.

GEN. BRISTOW AND THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Notwithstanding contrary rumors, it is certain that Secretary Bristow intends thoroughly to execute the spirit and letter of the civil service rules in the Treasury Department. He has very recently informed some of the chiefs of the leading divisions that he expected in no case to deviate from the essential spirit of these rules. Gen. Bristow goes to-morrow night to Long Branch at the request of the President.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSION AND THE NEW-YORK FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The Governing Commission have recently had their attention called to a peculiar loan made by the First National Bank of New-York to the late District Government. During the September panic it became necessary for the District officials to make arrangements to meet the then speedily maturing interest on a certain class of bonds. To secure money for this, and for other necessities of the Government, resort was had to a loan. This loan was negotiated with the First National Bank of New-York, under an exceedingly peculiar contract. The District Government had then remaining unsold bolds, authorized by act of Congress and the local Legislature, to the amount of $1,100,000. These bonds were made collateral with the First National Bank for a loan of $450,000 under a contract which provided that, in the event of non-payment of the loan, the bank could take the collateral at ninety cents, and receive out of the proceeds a brokerage of two and a half per cent. for selling the bonds. In other words, the bank could have the collateral at eighty-seven and a half cents if the official note of the Governor of the District was not met. This option not only extended to the date on which payment was required, but covered a period of thirty days even after the note should be paid. On July 1 the bank officers gave the District Commissioners notice that they elected to avail themselves of their option and to take the securities, the note not having been paid. The Commissioners, after consulting with eminent legal counsel, informed the bank that they could not consider such notification as notice under the contract, and that, moreover, they should, and thereby did, declare the contract of the old District Government void. This notice of the bank was given on July 1—seven days after the law creating the new District Commission was passed. That law, in its concluding section, legalized the issue of the $1,100,000 of District bonds, but expressly declared that all District bonds remaining unsold should not be sold by the Governing Commission at less than par. At the time when this law was passed and approved, these bonds were not sold, but were collateral, and the notice of the proposed execution of the foreclosure option had not been given. The commission, as legally advised, maintain that as the notice of this option was not given before the passage of this act of Congress, the section of the law declaring that no bonds remaining should be sold at less than par, was operative upon the contract with the First National Bank, and that that contract as to the option must be declared voided. It would seem that, had this notice been given by the bank before the passage of this act, as it might have been, the case would have been different. The bank, possibly, might then have taken the bonds at 87½. The difference which the bank claims to have lost by this decision of the Commissioners is about $69,000. That difference the bank will present as a claim before the auditing commission.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler arrived here this morning and has been occupied with his departmental matters. He spent much of the time in the Treasury. It is understood that under the recent interpretation of the law concerning unexpended balances the appropriation for several cases in which his friends have large fees will be turned into the Treasury. Gen. Butler is quite free in expressing himself on Massachusetts politics. He predicts that there will be a Democratic Governor and three Democratic Congressmen. Gen. Butler is also interested in the organization of the Geneva Commission, as many of his consituents have large claims upon the award.

THE EDITIONS OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

By the terms of the new law the price of the Revised Statutes to the public will be the actual cost of printing them, with ten per cent. added. The persons engaged in compiling the statutes have ascertained that the cost, with the addition of ten per cent., will be thirteen cents per 100 pages. This will make the price of the revised Code about $1 30. Under the former mode of publishing, the Code would have cost scarcely less than $10. This price, however, is for pamphlet editions.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MILITARY ORDERS.

The following assignment of the class of military cadets which graduated at West Point on June 17 was made to-day by the Secretary of War: T. W. Symonds to the Engineer Corps; A. Murray, First Artillery; H. M. Andrews, First Artillery; M. M. Macomb, Fourth Artillery; Jas. L. Wilson, Fourth Artillery; F. S. Rice, First Artillery; J. F. Honeycutt, First Artillery; G. L. Anderson, Fourth Artillery; John P. Wisser, First Artillery; Joseph S. Oyster, First Artillery; O. B. Mitcham, Fourth Artillery; A. H. Miller, Second Artillery; Clarence Deems, Fourth Artillery; W. P. Edgerton, Second Artillery; E. B. Robertson, Ninth Infantry; E. K. Webster, Second Infantry; Russell Thayer, Eleventh Infantry; G. R. Cecil, Thirteenth Infantry; H. G. Otis, Fourth Cavalry; C. H. Cabanis, Jr., Eighteenth Infantry; Charles W. Rowell, Second Infantry; T. W. Sibley, Second Cavalry; Charles C. Norton, First Cavalry; C. E. S. Wood, Twenty-first Infantry; G. L. Turner, Eighteenth Infantry; L. K. Hare, Seventh Cavalry; Willis Wittch, Twenty-first Infantry; Alfred Reynolds, Twentieth Infantry; Wm. L. George, Twelfth Infantry; Wm. S. Davies, Thirteenth Infantry; C. C. Hewitt, Nineteenth Infantry; H. P. Walker, Seventeenth Infantry; L. A. Craig, Ninth Infantry; E. E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry; C. R. Tyler, Sixteenth Infantry; C. A. Williams, Twenty-first Infantry; M. P. Mans, First Infantry; C. T. Lloyd, Fourteenth Infantry; Theodore H. Eckerson, Sixth Infantry; Wm. H. Wheeler, Eleventh Infantry; J. H. French, Ninth Cavalry.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT

The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims met to-day at the Department of State. All the Judges were present, namely, Wells, of Michigan, who is the presiding Judge, and Judges Raynor, of North Carolina; Rierson, of New-Jersey; Porter, of Pennsylvania, and Baldwin, of Michigan, with Mr. John Davis, as Clerk of the Court. Ex-Postmaster General Cresswell, having been designated by the President as counsel for the Government, was also present. After organization the court proceeded to the consideration of rules to govern proceedings before them, and to other business, including the appointment of R. W. C. Mitchell as their phonographer, and then adjourned till to-morrow, when they will resume the subject of the rules; no claims will be considered until these shall be prepared and circulated. The Court having declined to occupy rooms in the Department of State the Justice will select others more convenient.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made: Seth W. Macey, Collector of Customs at Newport, R. I.; Clayton S. Richmond, Master United States Navy; Lewis J. Gulick, Second Lieutenant United States Marine Corps; Levi C. Heilner, Master United States Navy; D. L. Watson, Collector of Customs, District of Oregon, and James G. Jones, United States Marshal, Southern District of Florida.

OPINION ON THE POSTAL-CAR QUESTION.

Judge Spence, Solicitor of the Post Office Department, to whom was referred the question as to what is compliance with the laws by the railroad companies in relation to the postal-car service, rendered an opinion to-day, in which he takes ground that the companies are required by Congress to furnish the requisite facilities for the distribution of the mails on the trains, and that nothing less than the accommodations now furnished can be accepted by the department. This opinion was solicited in consequence of the assertion of President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, that they would comply with the law by carrying the mails in ordinary mail cars.

THE LATE CONGRESSMAN MELLISH'S WIDOW.

The widow of Ex-Congressman Mellish has been appointed a counter in the currency division of the Treasury Department at a salary of $900 a year.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The District Court has authorized the Receiver of the First National Bank of Washington to sell the building at public aution, fixing the minimum price at $100,000. The court, also, on application of the Receiver, made a decree authorizing the Receiver to compound the indebtedness of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. to the First National Bank, to the extent of the valid unpaid claims against said bank surrendered to the petitioner, and canceled credit to be given the firm on its open account with the bank, provided there shall not be waived any claim for preference, or priority of lien asserted in favor of the bank against the firm, in respect of any portion of its indebtedness to the bank.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

PASSAGE OF THE NEW-HAVEN DEMOCRATIC CHARTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—The Democrats in the Legislature to-day carried through the New-Haven charter with all its bitterly partisan features. It turns out of office fifty-six city officials, makes partisan boards of the commissions, and fastens the whole thing on the people without giving them a chance to vote on it, though a petition for its submission, signed by 900 voters, was presented by one of the New-Haven representatives. A bill was also passed giving all the partisan city courts of the State naturalizing powers.

The proposed constitutional amendments have been passed by the House, and will come up next year for a two-thirds vote as follows: Providing for Fall elections and January sessions of the Legislature; giving two-thirds of the legislative power to restore forfeited rights; prohibiting towns from granting aid to railroads, and extending the terms of office of inferior court judges from one year to six, to be determined by law. It is expected that the session will close on Saturday of this week.

HOOSAC TUNNEL COMMISSIONERS.

BOSTON, July 22.—The Governor's Council to-day confirmed Wm. B. Washburn, of Greenfield; Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Quincy, and Geo. C. Richardson, of Boston, to fill the vacancies in the Board of Hoosac Tunnel Commissioners.

A NEGRO'S TERRIBLE REVENGE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 22.—The house of John Sigler, near Cuba, in this county, was burned on Sunday night last. Mrs. Sigler, her two children, and a Mrs. Ligon were dangerously burned. The latter is not expected to live. The fire is believed to have been the work of a negro with whom Mrs. Ligon had a difficulty about some work

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

PETITIONS FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, July 22.—The Deputies of the Left are actively circulating, for signatures, petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly, to be presented in the event of the defeat of M. Casimir-Périer's bill.

THE ELECTORAL BILL AGREED TO—TROUBLE IN ALGERIA.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times'* Paris special says that the Committee of Thirty have agreed to the Electoral bill fixing the age of voters at twenty-five; providing for elections by arrondissements, instead of departments, and giving an additional member to every 50,000 inhabitants.

Algerian advices give ground for the fear that trouble with the natives is impending. It is reported that 10,000 muskets and 50,000 pounds of powder are imported across the Tunisian frontier weekly.

PRESIDENT M'MAHON DECLARES HIS VIEWS.

PARIS, July 22.—President MacMahon, in response to a deputation of members of the Assembly who waited upon him to-day, said he was not summoned to power in order to restore either the Monarchy or the Empire. His acts proved that he would not participate in such enterprises. The law which created the Septennate still less imposed upon him the task of constituting a definite republic. M. Périer's bill offered him nothing, but, by isolating him from the Conservatives, by whose aid he wished to govern, would deprive him of much. Consequently the Ministers would declare in his name that he rejected the project. In conclusion, he expressed the opinion that the proclamation of the Republic might disturb order and peace; but if the laws he asked for were voted, the Septennate would become a Government calculated to inspire confidence and respect.

It is now understood that the Government to-morrow will demand of the Assembly the adoption of the laws referred to by the President, viz., the Constitutional bill drawn up by the Committee of Thirty, together with the three additional measures proposed by the Minister of the Interior to that committee on the 10th inst.

The Left have agreed if M. Périer's bill is rejected to introduce a motion to the following effect:

That the Assembly, regarding the present state of parties an insurmountable obstacle to the constitution of a definite Government, be dissolved on the 26th of August; that a general election for members of Assembly be held on the 6th of September, and that the new Assembly meet on the 28th of September, 1874.

It is believed that this motion already has the support of 300 Deputies. The Bonapartists are undecided whether to vote for it or not.

SPAIN.

THE REPUBLICANS IN CUENCA REINFORCED.

MADRID, July 22.—Gen. Zabala has sent eight battalions of troops to reinforce the Republicans in the Province of Cuenca.

The Carlists are in strong force in the Province of Alava, between Miranda and Vittoria.

THE CARLISTS DEFEATED AND 700 PRISONERS RELEASED—170 REPUBLICANS SHOT.

MADRID, July 22.—Brig. Gen. Pento has defeated a detachment of Don Alfonso's army at Salvanete, in the Province of Cuenca, delivering 700 of the prisoners taken by the Carlists at Cuenca, and capturing eight officers of Alfonso's staff, with a considerable quantity of arms and baggage. The Carlist loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was heavy.

The Carlists shot 160 Republican prisoners at Olot.

The Government has ordered contributions to be levied on the partizans of Don Carlos.

The property of Carlists resident in Cuenca has been seized to indemnify the relatives of Republicans killed during the siege.

GERMANY.

CORDIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN BAVARIA AND THE OTHER STATES.

BERLIN, July 22.—The *Provinzial Correspondenz* (semi-official organ) congratulates King Louis on the establishment of the most cordial relations between Bavaria and the other States of the German Empire.

SERVIA AND THE PORTE.

THE ATTITUDE OF SERVIA CONCILIATORY.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* reports that Servia has sent conciliatory proposals to Constantinople. It is said that the Porte is negotiating with the Khédive for auxiliary troops in case of an emergency.

INDIA.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AMONG THE JUGGERNAUT PILGRIMS.

LONDON, July 22.—Advices from India represent that there are fears that cholera has broken out among the 50,000 pilgrims assembled in Pooree for the Juggernaut festival.

The floods in the north have subsided. The southern districts are still without rain, or the little that has fallen in some sections has done no good.

CUBA.

NEW POST OFFICE REGULATIONS—MORE TROOPS COMING.

HAVANA, July 22.—The consignees of the different steam-ship lines have received a communication from the postal authorities notifying them that in future all letters for foreign parts must pass through the Central Post Office, and not be received, as heretofore, at the counting-rooms of the consignees.

Manuel Calvo telegraphs from Spain that troops will be sent to Cuba to fill up her original quota.

THE SAENGERFEST AT UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., July 22.—The Utica Maennerchor's Saengerfest closed to-day with a grand procession, including all the German societies of Utica and the singing societies of the State in attendance at the fest. This afternoon there was a picnic at French's Grove, with an attendance of over 10,000 persons. Addresses were delivered in the English and German languages by Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Recorder Clark, Dr. Math Cook, the Fest President. Mr. Schmidt, and Dr. Joseph Siebotb. The Judges of the prize concert made the following awards: First prize, a collection of portraits of the most celebrated musical composers, to the Germania Society, of Poughkeepsie; second prize, a solid silver drinking-cup, to the New-York Liederhain; third prize, a leader's baton of ebony, gold mounted, to the Arion, of Rochester. The Saengerfest has been a decided success. The Saengerbunders leave for their homes to-night.

TRANSFER OF WHITE STAR STEAMERS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—It is announced that four steam-ships of the White Star Line will be transferred from New-York to run between this port and Liverpool.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

—In the *Atlantic Monthly* there are two contributions which by themselves would suffice to give a special value to this number. The first to be mentioned is John G. Whittier's poem, the "Sea Dream," which is full of tenderness and beauty. The other paper to which we would specially draw attention is the first in the book—a graphic description of "North Northumbrian Village," by George Russell Jackson. A more vivid pen picture of the scenery in that part of England, and of the quaint people who live there could not be produced. No part of Great Britain, except, perhaps, the extreme north of Scotland, is so little known; but none is more picturesque, and Mr. Jackson has seized upon the prominent features of both place and inhabitants with admirable skill. His description of Hobbie Elliott's school is excellent; we regret that we have not space to reprint it. George Cary Eggleston, in the continuation of "A Rebel's Recollections," has come to describe the conduct of the Southern women during the war. He tells us that he has not yet known a reconstructed woman, for the women devoting themselves, as they did, with their woman natures, wholly to the cause, and loving it heartily as they did when it gave promise of a sturdy life, they even worship it now, since they have strewn its bier with funereal flowers. The suffering which the women underwent, the courage they displayed, their coolness in danger, their self-denial, and devoted labor to the cause, are described with a hearty sympathy. "Katy's Fortune," by Will Wallace Harney, is ended, and is a very good short story, one of the best of the month. The other contents are slight and very unequal, but the departments of literature, art, music, and education, especially the first, are unusually rich. The allusions to the neglect of constitutional history in some of the school books, which is made briefly in the last-named department, might with advantage be enlarged upon. The subject is important, and too much neglected.

—The *Galaxy* contains several attractive articles. The first, taking them as they stand, is by George William Winterburn, on "Musicial Precocity," the object of which is to show that precocity is not rare, and also that the old adage "that those whom the gods love die young" is not true. Mr. Winterburn says that during the past two centuries the number of those persons who deserve to be classed as musical prodigies exceed 200, and he proposes to include none in that list who have not achieved a local celebrity previous to their seventh birthday, nor one who did not, on reaching maturity, show eminent talent. In a very interesting contribution he has gathered together a number of excellent illustrations of the views he takes, for he diverges into theories of production which are open to some discussion. And he has brought into a short space a collection of valuable facts which furnish material for thought. But he does not show that juvenile precocity is, even in the majority of instances, followed by development into great genius. The converse, we imagine, would be more easy, for we cannot accept the theory that "precocity is simply inherited ripeness." "How They Lived Before the Revolution," is the title of another acceptable article, and one which explains its nature. It is by Henry W. Frost, and is a capital description of the manner in which our predecessors used to live in the thirteen colonies. Mr. Richard Grant White has an unusually good and well-timed paper on a branch of his special subject. Under the title "Shilly-Shally" he discourses on the mistakes that are constantly being made in the use of *shall* and *will*, *should* and *would*, at the same time clearly defining their respective meaning, and illustrating them by numerous quotations from the best writers. He takes occasion also to show that the English "shall-and-will idiom was well rooted in the language many centuries before Shakespeare wrote," and that it is not, as some have supposed, of recent origin. But interesting as all that is, it is to our thinking of less moment than the fact that this strong protest against a very common error has been thus published. It is an error as common in writing as in conversation, as may be proved by reference not only to the daily journals, but to the magazines and even published books, where no excuse on the ground of hurried composition is available. It is an annoying error too, and for our part, knowing how impossible it is, even with the utmost vigilance, to prevent its getting sometimes into our own columns, we heartily wish that all writers would read Mr. White's remarks and attend to them. We should then be well rid of one of the most stupid blunders made in the language. There are some interesting matters in a paper on Edmond About by Albert Rhodes, but the rest are of less value. The "Scientific Miscellany," as usual in this magazine, is copious, and the selections are well chosen.

—*Lippincott's Magazine* promises to be a constant medium of publication for some of the best novels of the day. They who have read Mr. George Macdonald's "Malcolm," now completed to the thirty-seventh chapter, will acknowledge its merits. And in the present number we find the first chapters of a new work, by William Black, author of "A Princess of Thule," which begins well. "The New Hyperion" continues with unflagging interest, and the other contents are short and light for the most part to accord with the necessities of the season. A sketch of thoughts as they arise in the mind of a stranger visiting some of the old portrait galleries of Europe is pleasantly given over the signature of Sarah B. Wister, entitled "Portraits of Minor Celebrities." But the author says she was very much "horrified at the unblushing announcement" which she found at the South Kensington Museum attached to a portrait of Devereux, Earl of Essex, and describing him as the "favorite" of Queen Elizabeth. Does she mean to attribute any impropriety to the Virgin Queen? If not, where is the naughtiness of the announcement? Moonlight visits to the Coliseum have become so common that any further descriptions of them promise but little that is new. Mr. Adolphus Trollope has, however, mentioned in one here a little incident illustrative of the state of religious bigotry still prevalent in Italy, which gives it a slight novelty. Otherwise there is little or nothing more that demands special notice. We judge that the Philadelphians are not just now in want of much strong literary food.

—The prominent feature in *Scribner's Monthly* is still comprised in Edward King's papers on the "Great South." This month is begun a series on the cotton States, especially descriptive of the country extending from Aiken, in South Carolina, to Augusta, in Georgia. Despite the sultry heat under which we are writing in New-York, they make us long to be there, and we do not doubt that they will have a similar effect upon some on the other side of the Atlantic, where this magazine has another constituency. Mr. King tells of the wants and the capabilities of this part of our country, and the picture is a delightful one. He tells, also, of the ignorance of a large part of the population, of the causes that have kept them in a state of depression, and of the despotism of the blacks and the antagonism of the whites; and thus he depicts in no doubtful colors the necessity for good government and a comprehensive policy in dealing with the public affairs of the two States. Reconstruction is a complete failure, he tells us, in Georgia; and the evidence he gives of the truth of that statement at once places it beyond question, for it shows a state of feeling that is not only most unsatisfactory in the present, but ominous of worse things in the future if left to work its end unchecked or uncontrolled. The paper is copiously illustrated, and the illustrations are of the best description. Mr. W. Henry Goodyear has an able notice of the Cathedral at Pisa. He entitles it, "The Lost Art," but we do not know why. The purpose he has in view appears to be to show that the peculiarities visible in the square of Pisa are intentional on the part of the architects—we refer to the leaning tower and to the curves and obliquities in the cathedral, as well as in other of the Pisan buildings, all of which are familiar to those who have visited the place, as well as to readers of Mr. Ruskin's *Seven Lamps*. He holds that these irregularities were devised for optical effect, and the theory is doubtless a very sound one. He does not tell us, though, whether he thinks that such devices in the work of modern architects would be tolerated by the critics. They are ancient enough, if antiquity justifies them, for they go back to the best days of Greek architecture, but it seems to us that the art of applying them is rather in abeyance than lost. We can find nothing in the present number approaching to these two contributions in value.

—In *Harper's Magazine* a description of Newport, with some historical notes, by Junius Henri Browne, is the medium for introducing some admirable illustrations of the scenery and places of interest in that locality, which will be found of timely value. We have also the termination of Bishop Gilbert Haven's papers on Mexico; and an entertaining notice by F. S. Mather of the country about the spurs of the Green Mountains and Lake Memphremagog, both of which are also fully illustrated. A contribution by Mr. Lyman Abbott comprises a sketch of the inception, progress, and peculiarities of an American railroad, intermixed with several points in connection with similar enterprises in England, which, however, are a little irrelevant. He takes the Erie Line as the best representative of our system, not in management, but in construction; but, in referring to railway laborers, he mistakes the past for the present, and thereby drags in charges against these people which belonged only to the first of their kind. Nevertheless, the article has sufficient to recommend it. Gen. McClellan brings to a close his papers on "Army Organization" with one which, in many respects, is the best of the series. It is practical and suggestive, and the author's remarks upon modern weapons and the changes which they necessitate in tactics, are especially worthy of consideration by the general reader. Among the other contents of the substantial kind, there is nothing calling for mention, but there are two short stories of some merit, and the conclusion of the "Living Link," besides some excellent verses by Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Conant, and Will Wallace Harney. The editorial departments are of the usual character.

—The *Popular Science Monthly* gives prominent notice to that other centennial which the chemists have contrived for celebration on the next coming 1st of August. There is a very good sketch of the life of Dr. Priestley, the Yorkshire preacher, who, on that day a hundred years ago, while librarian to Lord Shelburn, discovered oxygen, thereby laying a new basis for the work of the modern chemist. A lecture once delivered by Dr. Draper upon the subject is also republished. Mr. G. Lewis, Jr., has an instructive paper on the "Physics of Ice," which deserves to be read; for although there is nothing in it that will be new to men of science, there is much that the average reader needs to know. Although only distantly related to the subject, we may mention next in order to it a review by Prof. Tyndall, wherein the friends of the late Principal Forbes will find something to interest them. We had hoped that the unpleasantness which resulted from the appearance and repeated reappearance of *The Forms of Water*, now in its fourth edition, would have been heard of no more. Mr. Tyndall's position has been well vindicated, yet the present article, taken from the *Contemporary Review*, cannot be said to have been uncalled for. The distances of the stars has of recent years been the theme of many compositions meant to catch the popular eye. Here is one by M. Flammarion, much after the fashion of its many predecessors, but putting the matter before the reader with much clearness. Nor is "Darwinism" forgotten. The author of a book, which we lately noticed in these columns, will advantageously read an "Estimate of Darwin," by Prof. Asa Gray. The writer referred to denied to Mr. Darwin the doctrine of teleology. Prof. Gray says: "Apropos to these papers let us recognize Darwin's great service to natural science in bringing back to it teleology; so that, instead of morphology versus teleology, we shall have morphology wedded to teleology. To many, no doubt, evolutionary teleology comes in such a questionable shape as to seem shorn of all its goodness; but they will think better of it in time when their ideas become adjusted, and they see what an impetus the new doctrines have given to investigation. They are much mistaken who suppose that Darwinism is only of speculative importance and transient interest. In its working applications it has proved to be a new power, eminently practical and fruitful." But, perhaps, the paper that is destined to excite most attention, and, shall we say, controversy, is Mr. Goldwin Smith's on "Female Suffrage," first published in *Macmillan's Magazine*. It is here reproduced, and for many reasons it is well worth perusal at the hands of American readers.

—*St. Nicholas* well maintains the high position it has reached among children's magazines. If there be any difference in the number before us we should be disposed to say that it is, if possible, in the way of improvement rather than otherwise. The frontispiece is an excellent engraving, entitled "The First Looking-glass"—a stag lowering his head to drink from a piece of tranquil water in the midst of a dense wood. The foliage and denseness of the trees are well rendered. But we find nothing descriptive of the scene in the text. Among the instructive articles, "A Garden Party of Animals," by Elizabeth Lawrence, is noteworthy for the manner of the illustrations no less than for the matter and style of the writing. It is a brief account of some things in the gardens of the Zoological Society at London, with most life-like pictures of the animals described. Mrs. Mary B. C. Slade notices the introduction into France of the American acarus, which has been found to be the enemy of the phylloxera, that by itself would devour our vineyards, and thus pleasantly conveys to the boys and girls an instructive piece of information. For it is a useful lesson in natural history as well as a piece of timely news to most of the children. We are glad to see a resumption of the papers on wood carving by George A. Sawyer. These are practical and explicit, and should serve to afford the means of a pleasant recreation for those who will carefully follow the instructions. The story department is well filled. "An Incident in the Early Life of Peter of Cortona," by Charlotte Adams, stands first, and is followed by J. T. Trowbridge's excellent story, the "Fast Friends," which has proved no small item in the compensation received by the old patrons of *Our Young Folks*. Frank R. Stocton's story is also continued; and there is an abundance of the varied shorter papers which have made *St. Nicholas* so popular among the younger children. We must give special mention to some verses by S. J. Warner. In themselves they are very pretty, but they have been made the occasion of a good illustration, and with it of a lesson in grasses. This method of inveigling a piece of useful information into what seems to be only a pleasing story, or a fanciful rhyme, is one of the best features of the magazine.

—The *Aquatic Monthly* contains the authentic reports of yacht races sailed this season up to the time of publication, in which will be found corrections of a few errors that crept into some of the reports published at the time. The correspondence on ship-building, &c., to which we have before had occasion to refer, is lively as ever, and full accounts of boating matters are also given to date. A suggestion is made in regard to Corinthian races which we may mention. It is proposed that in place of a cup to be sailed for as a prize in these matches, a good picture of the winner should be painted and presented to the successful contestant. The idea is open to discussion, for there is something to be said on both sides. "The Cruise of the Frolic" has reached a point where the story grows a little exciting, and we repeat the hope which we have expressed before, that some of the incidents of the present season may be saved for adding more matter to the lighter pages of this magazine. The experiences of the Summer will lose none of their zest when told over again in the Winter months.

—*El Ateneo* is the title of a new monthly intended for circulation chiefly in Central and South America. It is in Spanish, and under the editorship of Signor Juan I. De Armas, to whose judgment and ability it does much credit. The reading matter is well selected and the illustrations very good. The work is also well printed on the best paper, and should be not only an acquisition to the people for whom it is destined, but also a testimony to the perfection of the book-making art in New-York.

—*Demorest's Monthly* continues to be the ladies' favorite authority upon the fashions. In all that relates to this specialty it is deemed well worthy of the approval it has received. It has the advantage of originality which many fashion-books have not. The designs are based upon the best to be obtained in Paris and London, with such modifications as are expedient to adapt them to the American taste. The colored engravings are excellent, but we cannot say as much for some of the wood engravings, especially those outside of the fashion plates. Improvement here is needed. The reading matter this month is better than it has been in many previous numbers.

CREEDMOOR.

PREPARING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST—WASHINGTON GRAYS AT THE RANGE.

The third competition for the purpose of selecting a team to practice for the Irish-American contest took place at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday. Nineteen entries were made, comprising many of the "crack" shots, but from frequent changes in the direction of the wind and various causes the scoring was not as good as at the previous matches. The sun shone brightly throughout the day, which made it a difficult matter to discover the color of the scoring-disc without the aid of a field-glass. Of the number who entered in the contest, but one, Mr. George Crouch, was ineligible for the "team," but as he is a member of the Amateur Rifle Club, his score was kept as a record of practice. The targets used were at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards distance; fifteen rounds being fired at the first two ranges and twenty at the latter. The following is the score of the twelve best shots constituting the third team:

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
	J. Bodine.		
800—	4 4 2 3 4 4 4 3 0 4 2 2 4 4 4	—48	
900—	3 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 4	—52	
1,000—	0 0 2 2 0 3 3 2 4 3 4 0 0 4 0 2 4 3 3 4	—43	—143
	Gen. T. S. Dakin.		
800—	3 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 2 4 4 2 3 3 3	—48	
900—	2 2 2 3 3 3 2 4 4 2 4 4 3 2 4	—44	
1,000—	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 4 3 3 2 4 3 4 4 4 3	—41	—133
	Gen. Hawley.		
800—	3 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 4 3 3 4 2 3 4	—31	
900—	3 2 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 2	—49	
1,000—	0 3 2 4 0 3 3 4 3 3 2 4 0 2 0 4 4 3 4 4	—52	—132
	A. Anderson.		
800—	3 3 4 3 2 4 3 3 3 3 3 0 3 4 3	—44	
900—	0 3 2 4 2 4 0 0 4 2 2 3 3 3 4	—36	
1,000—	0 3 0 4 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 2 4 4 3 0 2 3 3	—52	—132
	L. M. Ballard.		
800—	3 4 4 4 2 3 4 3 2 2 4 2 4 4 4	—49	
900—	0 0 0 3 3 2 2 2 0 2 3 3 3 3 4	—30	
1,000—	4 2 3 0 2 4 0 4 4 3 0 4 3 0 2 4 4 4 0 4	—51	—130
	G. W. Yale.		
800—	3 4 0 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 0 3	—43	
900—	4 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 2 0 4 3 0 3	—42	
1,000—	3 0 0 0 3 3 4 0 4 2 0 3 3 3 4 0 2 3 3 4	—44	—129
	J. S. Conlin.		
800—	3 3 2 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 2 3 3 4 3	—48	
900—	3 0 3 0 4 4 0 2 3 3 4 0 4 3 3	—36	
1,000—	4 3 3 4 0 0 3 0 3 3 2 4 3 0 0 0 3 4 0 0	—39	—123
	H. E. Fulton.		
800—	2 2 4 4 0 4 3 0 4 3 4 2 0 4 4	—40	
900—	0 4 4 3 0 4 4 0 3 3 2 4 2 4 2	—39	
1,000—	3 3 4 3 3 3 0 4 3 2 0 3 3 0 0 0 2 2 2 3	—43	—122
	E. H. Sanford.		
800—	3 4 3 4 2 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 0 3 4	—46	
900—	0 3 3 4 3 0 2 0 3 0 0 2 3 2 2	—27	
1,000—	3 3 2 2 3 0 2 4 4 0 0 3 4 2 2 3 0 2 3 4	—46	—119
	J. T. B. Collins.		
800—	2 4 4 4 3 4 0 4 2 3 3 0 2 4 3	—42	
900—	3 4 0 0 0 2 3 4 0 0 3 2 3 0 3	—27	
1,000—	0 3 0 4 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 0 2 0 3 3 4 3 3 3	—46	—115
	J. P. M. Richards.		
800—	3 4 3 4 0 2 3 4 4 3 4 3 0 4 4	—45	
900—	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 3 3 4 3 3 4	—26	
1,000—	0 2 3 0 3 2 0 3 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 0 2 3	—42	—113
	J. E. Whitley.		
800—	3 4 3 0 3 4 3 4 4 2 0 0 3 3 3	—39	
900—	0 2 2 4 3 2 2 3 2 0 3 3 3 2 0	—31	
1,000—	0 3 0 3 3 0 0 3 2 0 3 3 0 4 3 0 4 3 4 4	—42	—112

A squad of the Washington Gray Troop, accompanied by Capt. Wylie and Major Kent, in conjunction with several members of the Eighth Regiment, including Col. Scott, practiced at the 200 and 500 yards ranges during the afternoon, the former using the Remington carbines and the latter the regulation rifles. Some very good shooting was performed by both companies.

CHURCH COMMUNICANTS IN SCOTLAND.

An interesting, though imperfect, return has been obtained by the British House of Commons relating to the number of communicants on the rolls of the Established Church of Scotland in 1873. The total is stated as 446,346, but it is observed that this is "considerably under the actual number of communicants standing on the roll in every parish in Scotland." For, in the first place, sixty-eight returns have not yet been received; and further, a very great number of the returns show only the number of communicants who were present at the celebration of the Communion in 1873, and not those who stood on the roll for that year, "and were entitled to claim Church privileges." Perhaps we may assume that the whole number may reach half a million. We are not aware of any other means of estimating, or guessing, the number of persons belonging to the Established Church of Scotland, except by observing the number of marriages celebrated according to its rites; of these are about 45 or 46 per cent. of the whole number of marriages. If we take that ratio, we should find about 1,560,000 persons, men, women, and children, belonging to the Established Church of Scotland. A ratio of communicants approaching one-third of the total seems large. The returns above referred to, furnished by the ministers or session clerks, show as many as 191,520 male communicants and 254,826 females, or nearly 43 per cent. men to 57 per cent. women. This is probably a higher proportion of men among communicants than could be shown by the Church of England.

STEPHENS AND TOOMBS.

Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Toombs have adjusted their differences, and have announced the happy fact to the world by means of a card in the Georgia newspapers, wherein they say:

"Upon full, mutual explanations, in a personal interview, touching the matters involved in their late personal differences (and with the details of which the public have little concern,) the undersigned adopt this method of simply announcing to all who have taken an interest in the subject, that the recent quite notorious alienation between them, arising from misapprehensions or misunderstandings, of whatever character, on either or both sides, no longer exists; and that the cordial friendship which had for nearly forty years bound them together by a tie as strong as brotherly attachment, until this short interruption, is again perfectly restored."

UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

A call has been issued for an annual session of the State Convention of Universalists, to be held at Auburn, commencing the 1st of September. The Convention will be composed of all ordained clergymen in its fellowship and residing in the State, the officers of the Convention, and two delegates from each parish. Several amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the association are to be considered and acted upon at the meeting.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S ANSWER READY.

Mayor Havemeyer has completed his answer to the charges preferred against him by John Kelly and others. He was engaged part of yesterday afternoon in revising it. It is a voluminous document, making ninety-eight pages of foolscap, rather closely written. After reading it, the Mayor directed one of his clerks to make a copy for further revision. The Mayor takes the ground that the prosecution of Gardner and Charlick, and the demand for his removal, originated in the desire of Tammany to recover its lost power in this City.

Before leaving the City Hall for his home, the Mayor said to a TIMES reporter:

"You may state that I shall send my answer to Gov. Dix on Friday night."

"By special messenger, or by mail?" inquired the reporter.

"By a special messenger. But I shall not give the document for publication until I hear from the Governor. It would be indecorous to do otherwise."

"Have you had any communication with John Kelly on the subject of the charges?"

"No," replied the Mayor. "John Kelly is working for Tammany; he is for office and plunder, and we are wide apart. He has attacked me, and I must strike back; that's all."

It was rumored in the City Hall that Gov. Dix had informed a gentleman in Albany, while speaking of the case of the Mayor, that he could not be induced to remove any elected representative of the people unless upon charges of corruption or partisanship in the discharge of his public duties.

Controller Green and Mr. James C. Carter had brief interviews with the Mayor in the afternoon.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO FIRE A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a bold attempt was made to fire the tenement house No. 113 Washington street, which was frustrated by the courageous conduct of a servant girl. The house in question is a four-story brick tenement, owned by John T. Clark, who also occupied the lower floor of the premises as a dwelling. The front basement is occupied as a bedroom by Mary Quam, a servant girl in the employ of Mr. Clark. While in bed, at the hour stated above, this girl heard a noise in the rear basement, which aroused her suspicions. She partially dressed herself, and, passing quietly into the back basement, surprised a man in the act of setting fire to the house. This man, a stranger to the girl, had his face blackened, and was further disguised by wearing a false mustache and side-whiskers; he had collected a quantity of kindling-wood, which he had thoroughly saturated with kerosene oil, and when the girl entered the rear basement the man was rising to his feet after having ignited the kindling-wood. As she entered the basement the incendiary sprang upon her, seized her by the throat and attempted to choke her. A desperate struggle ensued, during which the girl managed to obtain possession of a large carving-knife lying on the table and plunged it into the right cheek of her assailant. The incendiary here released the girl and sprang out of the back door and succeeded in making his escape by scaling the fences in the rear of the house. During the struggle, which lasted but a few seconds, the fire had communicated to the partition against which the kindling-wood had been placed, and, being unable to extinguish the flames, the courageous servant girl ran out to the sidewalk, crying "fire." Patrolman Casey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, responded promptly and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the arrival of the Fire Department. It is supposed that the incendiary secreted himself in the rear basement of the premises before the front door was closed for the night. Mr. Clark, the owner of the building, made himself unpopular among the rough class who inhabit the neighborhood by taking an active part in defending Patrolman Casey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, when the officer was assaulted by a number of ruffians who endeavored to prevent him from taking the prisoner to the station-house on Monday, and it is supposed that the diabolical plot to fire his house, and the attempt to carry it into execution, are the work of some of the same gang engaged in the assault upon the policeman. The affair has created the most intense excitement in the neighborhood, and Capt. Lowery is using every exertion to discover the perpetrators of this outrage and bring them to justice.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM POISONING.

It was reported at the Coroner's office yesterday morning that Annie Powers, sister of John Powers, who it was shown died on Tuesday from poison of some kind, had died at 6 A. M. yesterday. There is but little doubt now in the minds of the physicians that were in attendance, as well as the Deputy Coroner, that the deceased persons either eat or drank of something while at No. 8 East Thirty-second street on Sunday evening last, that caused their deaths. A post-mortem will be made by Deputy Coroner Shine. Dr. Sturgis reported to the Coroner yesterday that the cook, named Mrs. Burke, who is also employed at No. 8 East Thirty-second street, was taken sick on Tuesday night. He was called in to attend her, and yesterday noticed some very well-defined symptoms of poisoning, and as this woman had also partaken of the chow-chow, it is believed that she is also poisoned. The physicians join in crying out against Controller Green for refusing to pay a chemist for analyzing the contents of a person's stomach who is supposed to have died from poison. A very good argument in favor of this is given by Dr. Shine, who claims that if an analysis of John Powers' stomach was made yesterday, and the poison determined, the physicians would then know how to treat the cases, while at the present time they are completely in the dark respecting it.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Ex-Assistant Alderman "Mickey" Fay, a well-known politician of the Nineteenth Ward, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by a young man named Thomas Colby, of No. 817 Second avenue. The Alderman appeared in court with one side of his face badly swelled. The complainant alleged that on Saturday night last he called at Fay's liquor store in Seventy-fourth street by appointment, for the purpose of obtaining some money due him for services as bar-keeper. Fay refused to pay, and ordered Colby out. Colby declined to go, whereat Fay struck the accused in the face, blackening his eye. This was the case as stated by Colby, but the most interesting part of the narrative was added by Fay and a witness. After Colby had been struck and forcibly ejected from the groggery by Fay, Colby drew a revolver and fired three shots, one of which lodged in Fay's cheek and fractured his jaw. He the same night notified Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Detective Lewis said in court that he had been trying to find Colby ever since, but for the first time saw him in the court-room. In answer to the charge of shooting, Colby said Fay was at the time pursuing him with a weiss beer bottle, and he fired the shots in self-defense. Notwithstanding the fact that the assault by Fay was not denied, Justice Sherwood surprised Mr. Nesbit, Fay's counsel, and all others acquainted with "Mickey's" antecedents, by dismissing the complaint and locking young Colby up in default of $2,000 bail on a charge of felonious assault. Colby, who still bears the marks of the beating he received at Fay's hands, denies that he fled after the shooting, as he appeared voluntarily at court against Fay.

ANOTHER CITY MARSHAL IN TROUBLE.

Louis Ausbecher appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday and complained that Marshal Lipman, of the Fifth District Court, had retained in his possession the amount of a sale which was made to satisfy a judgment for $49. Mr. Ausbecher sued one Mellenhauser to recover the amount, and a dog-cart of the latter was seized by Lipman and sold at auction—but the proceeds were not handed over to the complainant, who alleges that Lipman has steadily kept out of his way ever since. The Mayor's Secretary notified the Marshal of the charges, but he has not yet filed his answer. The examination of the charges made by Mrs. Anna Otis against Marshal Frost was resumed yesterday. The Marshal testified that he did not charge the lady $15 50 for fees, but gave the amount she handed to him to the plaintiff in the action, Mr. John Lynch, who gave him only $5 for his services. The further hearing of the case was then postponed.

KILLED WITH A CHAIR.

Mrs. Frederika Schweikert, of No. 9 Pitt street, died yesterday from injuries received by being struck on the head with a chair on the 19th inst. It appears that on the night in question Edward Callery, of No. 36½ Scannell street, and a Michael Hussey became engaged in an altercation with Conrad Schweikert, in the latter's saloon, at No. 455 Grand street. The proprietor attempted to put them out, when Callery seized a chair and struck at him, the blow falling on his mother, who had come to his assistance. Callery was arrested yesterday and held to await the action of the Coroner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, a youth named George Rose pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the House of Refuge....John Muller and Peter Smith, alias Keiser, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year....George Doherty, Georgiana Carr, Margaret Cavernon, and Mary Kelly also pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Charles Cassidy pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for eighteen months....Ludwig Willimann, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Charles Williams pleaded guilty to grand larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for four years....A sailor named Daniel O'Connell charged with having in his possession a pair of brass knuckles, which he threatened to use on Frederick Alexander, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, in Cherry street, on the 6th of July, was convicted and sent to State Prison for one year....A truckman named William G. Blair, charged with the larceny of a case of woolen goods intrusted to him to deliver at Pier No. 40 North River, by Henry A. Smith, was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in State Prison.

ON TRIAL FOR BIGAMY.

The trial of James Coughlan, the wealthy Hoboken contractor, who is charged with bigamy, was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Bedle, in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer. Mr. Garretson, for the State, announced that the State had no more testimony to offer, and Hon. Charles H. Winfield opened for the defense. He called as his first witness James Coughlan, the defendant. Coughlan testified that he first met Willissa Stevens, who claims to be his wife, in Otto Cottage Garden, Hoboken, in the Fall of 1869. He introduced himself by asking her to dance. She left at midnight for home, and he afterward met her there. She was accompanied by her sisters generally. From acquaintances they grew to be friends, and he, a month later, accompanied her to her home in Tenth street. In January, 1871, he procured board for her on Macdougal street, with a Mrs. Clough, when she introduced herself as Mrs. Coughlan, and afterward set her up at house-keeping in Fifteenth street, and again in Horatio street, New-York. While they were living in Fifteenth street, Willissa asked him if she could get a marriage certificate, purporting to announce a marriage between him and her, so that she might lead the "other girls" to think that she was better than they. She got it and hung it up in the room, and he had been told that the marriage was announced in the paper. He laughed when he heard about the announcement in the paper, but thought nothing of it. He celebrated the getting of the certificate by treating a party to wine. He admitted that he introduced her at parties and balls as his wife. He denied, however, that he was ever married to her, or that the name of James Coughlan, signed to the certificate filed with the Bureau of Vital Statistics, was his. In December, 1872, he decided to leave her. He told her that he was going to be married. She said she didn't care, and promised to release him on payment of $2,000. He gave her more than $2,000, and she signed a general release. When asked why he had thought a release necessary, he said that the general belief in their marriage might interfere with the easy transfer of his property.

Recorder Bohnstedt testified that he drew the affidavit made by Mrs. Coughlan for the arrest of the defendant, and that he fixed the date of the marriage as January, 1870, from the altered certificate.

Isaac Cuspill testified that on Jan. 25, 1871, the day on which the first marriage is said to have been performed, the defendant hired a coach from Crane's stables, in Hoboken, of which Cuspill was foreman, and that with Cuspill he went to New-Durham. Cuspill identified the day on which the carriage was hired from the entry in his memorandum-book. Cuspill testified also that he reported all coach-hiring to Mr. Crane's book-keeper.

This closed the case for the defense, and Mr. Garretson called B. N. Crane in rebuttal. Crane testified that according to his book no carriage was hired from his stables by James Coughlan on Jan. 25, 1871. The entries as to the rest of the carriages that left the stable that day, made in Mr. Crane's office books, corresponded with those in Cuspill's books. The court at this point adjourned for the day.

A FUGITIVE FORGER CAPTURED.

During the month of April last Dr. Johannes Roesing, at that time the Consul General of the German Empire at this port, called on Capt. Irving, at the Central Office, and requested him to assist in the capture of one Joseph Schwick, a fugitive from Munster, Germany, where he stands charged with having forged mercantile paper to the amount of nearly $100,000. The telegrams received by Dr. Roesing, informing him of the flight of Schwick, also notified him that it was probable that he would take refuge in this City, where Lawrence Marschall, his step-brother resides. This man Marschall is married to Mrs. Louisa Shaw, a dealer in human hair, who keeps stores at No. 345 Sixth avenue and No. 364 Bowery. The case was then placed in the hands of Detective Jacob Van Gerichten, of the Central Office, who took up his station at Quarantine for several weeks, boarding and searching every European steamer which arrived during that time, but failed to find any trace of the fugitive. It was then learned that Schwick had gone direct to Brazil, and, of course, the chase for the forger was abandoned. During the month of May following, Capt. Irving received information that Schwiek was hiding in this City, and the detectives were again put on the chase but without avail. Two weeks ago the store of Mrs. Shaw was entered by means of false keys and robbed of $2,500 worth of human hair. This fact was also reported to Capt. Irving, and Detective Ira Clapp, of the Central Office, was detailed to investigate the matter. From the investigation it was apparent that the place had been robbed by some persons well acquainted with the place and contents, as nothing but the boxes containing the best quality of goods was disturbed. Detective Clapp learned that a German, calling himself John Schultz, had been boarding with Mrs. Shaw during June, and as he had disappeared suspicion was directed toward him. He was traced to Yonkers where he was arrested on Tuesday evening and brought to this City. His close resemblance to the person known as Schwick, as compared with the description telegraphed by cable, led Capt. Irving to examine the man very closely, and it was soon apparent that the prisoner was none other than the fugitive forger. The little finger of his right hand was missing and a scar over the right eye, both of which signs were clearly set forth in the description. He at first denied his identity with Schwick, but subsequently acknowledged it. He was arranged before United States Commissioner Shields, who committed him to the County Jail to await extradition.

THE RAILROAD BOND FORGERIES.

CHARLES B. ORVIS ARRAIGNED ON TWENTY-FIVE INDICTMENTS.

Charles B. Orvis, one of the cleverest bond negotiators of the Roberts and Gleason gang of railroad bond forgers, who was arrested by Detective Golden on Tuesday, on complaint of George B. Ripley & Co., of No. 40 Broadway, who advanced Orvis $20,000 on forged Buffalo and Erie bonds, was brought before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Orvis was, on Tuesday, remanded by Justice Flammer until yesterday for further evidence. Detective Golden notified the District Attorney of the arrest yesterday morning, and discovered that twenty-five indictments for forging first mortgage bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad had been found against the prisoner. The detective then brought Orvis before Judge Sutherland on a bench warrant, when he was arraigned to plead to the twenty-five indictments, and pleaded not guilty. The prisoner's counsel moved that the accused be admitted to bail. The Assistant District Attorney said that he required time to inquire into the case, and the matter was postponed until to-day. The prisoner, who was accompanied by a number of friends, was then remanded to the Tombs.

THE SEA CLIFF CAMP-MEETING.

Round Lake and Ocean Grove have begun the camp-meeting season in fine style, and to-day Sea Cliff welcomes the faithful in full force to its immense tabernacle. The opening services of the camp-meeting begin at 11 o'clock this morning, on arrival of the General Sedgwick, which leaves from Pier No. 27 East River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Some of the most notable men of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both North and South, will be on hand. Among them are Bishops Janes, Simpson, and Peck, of the Church, North; Bishops Kavanaugh and Doggett, of the M. E. Church, South; Rev. Dr. Anson Green, of Canada; Rev. Drs. Sargent and Poisal, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Leroy M. Lee, of Richmond; Rev. B. I. Ives, Rev. C. C. McCabe, Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, and Mrs. Lankford, Rev. J. S. Inskip, and other well-known camp-meeting orators. Bishops Kavanaugh and Doggett will take a prominent part in the opening services. A prominent feature in this camp-meeting is the hand-shaking between the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Church. A pleasurable incident in connection with this will be a grand reception to the Southern Bishops, which will be given in the magnificent parlors of the Sea Cliff House to-night. There is such ample hotel accommodations, with tent room and other lodging facilities for the wayfarer, that nobody need stay away who has the least desire to go and see what a camp-meeting is like.

A SHARP CUSTOMER.

Yesterday John M. French was taken before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of obtaining goods to the amount of $470 from Messrs. Valentine & Mason, of No. 356 Broadway, on false pretenses. French was arrested in Buffalo by Officer Palmer, who had considerable trouble in securing his man, having had to arrest him twice. The first time, while on the train ready to start for New-York, he was compelled to appear with his prisoner before Judge Clemming, under a writ of habeas corpus. French was discharged, and Palmer was reprimanded by the court for the action he had taken in the matter. As soon as French left the court-house, Palmer again arrested him, and succeeded in bringing him to this City. He gave bail of $3,000 to appear. It is said that a warrant has been issued to arrest Palmer for kidnapping.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OFFICIALS GIVE BAIL.

Yesterday Mr. Charles Hudson, who was the Cashier of the Eighth National Bank at the time of its failure, an account of whose arrest was published in THE TIMES of the 22d instant, succeeded in giving bail for his appearance in the sum of $5,000, Mr. Wm. C. Langley going on his bond. Messrs. Union Adams, Maltby G. Lane, and Wm. Wade presented themselves before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, each with his bondsman, and gave bail in the same amount, Dr. Abbott Hodgman becoming surety for the first, Mr. William H. Payne for the second, and Mr. Thomas Whitlock for the third.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The Executive Committee of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company met yesterday at the office of Commodore Vanderbilt. A statement from the Auditor of the company as to the business for the six months ending with June 30, 1874, was read, as follows:

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, six months ending with June 30, 1874:

Earnings		$8,674,839
Operating expenses (including cost of steel rails, substituted for iron) and taxes (equal to sixty-six per cent. of earnings)		5,608,993
Earnings over expenses		$3,065,846
Interest, leases and dividend on guaranteed stock	$1,380,000	
Discount on bonds sold	190,000—	1,570,000
Net profits		$1,495,846
Leaves equal to 3.025 per cent. on capital stock.		
The above amount has been expended for the following purposes:		
On construction	$263,770	
On equipment	626,686—	$890,456
All this was under contracts made by the previous administration, prior to June 30, 1873, which contracts are now all closed.		
For payments on floating debt		606,390
Total		$1,495,846
The present floating debt is		$2,100,000

The reduction therein since Jan. 1, 1874, other than by earnings, as shown above, was from proceeds sales second mortgage bonds.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The net proceeds of the business for the six months ending with June 30, 1874, have been used in completing contracts entered into by the previous administration, prior to June 30, 1873, and in reducing the floating debt of the Company, so that a realization thereof in means for division will require a sale of so many more of the Company's bonds; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Committee, it is not for the true interests of the owners of the property that their bonds should be disposed of at too great a sacrifice, or that the debt of the Company should be injudiciously increased in order to realize means for such division: therefore

Resolved, That it is not expedient to declare a dividend upon the capital stock of the company for the six months ending with June 30, 1874.

Resolved, That in view of the improvements in the company's affairs, as shown by the statement of its floating debt, which is now reduced to about $2,000,000, and in view of the fact that the company has definitely decided not to engage in any new enterprizes involving a diversion of its net earnings, it seems to this committee that it will not be necessary hereafter to pass the payment of dividends.

The intelligence that there was to be no dividend and no lease to the New-York Central had, when it reached the street, an utterly demoralizing effect upon the "bulls" who had been confidently reckoning on the happening of both these events, and had, upon the strength of their belief, bought large amounts of stock. During the day stocks fell two points. The whole market sympathized and closed weak. The bulls who suffered by the collapse in the stock are loud in their denunciations of the Vanderbilt clique, who, they say, were careful to get rid of the stock which they held themselves. One thing is certain in this connection, namely, that brokers known to be in the interest of Vanderbilt, on Tuesday were very pronounced in declaring the stock cheap at the then ruling price. Doubtless an operator, whom rumor states to be Eugene Rubino, and who was sold out "under the rule" yesterday, was one of the guileless individuals who gave credence to the stories of Vanderbilt's agents.

THE JERSEY COLORED REPUBLICANS.

The Waverly Fair Grounds, between Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., was the scene of a mid-summer festival and political mass-meeting under the auspices of the New-Jersey State Republican Association (colored) yesterday afternoon. At 2 o'clock delegations from Newark, Rahway, Jersey City, and New-York began to arrive, and by 3 P. M. the Grand stand was filled. Presently the Wilson Guards from Jersey City arrived and marched around the track much to the delight and edification of the female portion of the throng, who waved their handerchiefs and cheered lustily. Stands with clam chowder, pork and beans, roast chicken, and other edibles for which the colored population have a peculiar weakness, were scattered here and there, and were patronized largely, even during the delivery of the orations, much to the chagrin of the speakers. The arrival at 3:30 o'clock, of detachments of the "Skidmore Guards" from New-York, the Eighth Regiment, N. J. S. N. G., and the Excelsior Regiment from Pennsylvania, was the signal for the beginning of the orations. Mr. William Mills Brown, an eminent colored orator foom Boston, spoke for two hours on the origin of the colored race, their furture, temperance, and the Civil Rights bill. He was followed by others, and at the conclusion foot-races and military manœuvres completed the day's festivities. In the evening a grand ball was given in Market Hall, Elizabeth. The élite of the colored society of several cities were present.

THE FIRM OF "WALKER & CO."

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, counsel for the various members of the swindling firm of "Walker & Co.," indicted for conspiring to defraud a number of New-York merchants, whose cases were set down for trial, inquired whether the prisoners would be tried. The prosecuting officer said that he would not be prepared to try the cases this term, and was willing to accept reduced bail. Counsel for the prisoners, who have been clamoring for trial ever since the arrest of the parties, protested against the course adopted by the prosecution in postponing the cases day after day. The prisoners had all their witnesses in attendance, and were prepared to go to trial. Judge Sutherland directed the cases to go over until next month, and fixed bail on the six indictments against Gideon L. Walker at $2,000. The other prisoners, who, it is alleged, have only been the tools of Walker, were released on $500 and $250 bail respectively, and Terence R. Quinn, whom the prosecution intend to use as a witness, was discharged on his own recognizance.

THE SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company was held yesterday, Mr. Lucius Hopkins presiding. Amendments to the by-laws, limiting the powers of the President, and giving the Executive Committee jurisdiction over his actions in certain matters, were adopted. The resignation of Mr. J. R. Coenshaw as President was accepted, and a vote of thanks was tendered him for the attention given by him to the business and interests of the company. The amount of stock represented in the attendance of stockholders and by proxy was about two-thirds of the entire issue. This company is now in active operation, and its lines connect with all important Southern cities between New-York and Mobile, and by its working connections with the other independent lines, all important points in the United States, including San Francisco, are reached.

SOMETHING NEW IN STREET-CLEANING.

During the official régime of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner as Police Commissioners, it may not be generally known that several private citizens handed in to the Police Board proposals to clean the streets of various parts of the City, at a less cost than than the expense incurred by the then commission. These proposals, instead of being acted on, were quietly shelved, and no action taken on them. Among the number thus disposed of was one from Mr. George Middleton, formerly connected with the Street-cleaning Department, offering to thoroughly clean the dirtiest part of the City, namely, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Wards, for several thousand dollars less than the money then expended by the Commissioners. Mr. Middleton also offered to furnish $500,000 security for the faithful and thorough performance of the work. Since the organization of the new board, these proposals have been taken up, and will, it is understood, be acted on at the next meeting of the board.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange held a special meeting yesterday, when the following gentlemen were admitted to membership: B. Abel, Richard Baker, J. Benham, James Emmons, Jr., Richard Knox, Frederick Loeffel, Robert Moore, J. D. Launby, Peter P. Sherwood, J. M. Trimble, E. A. Wallis. The Board of Managers decided to make the hour of closing on the lower floor the same as on the upper floor—namely, 2 P. M.—with a fine of fifty cents for transacting any business after 2:10 P. M., ten minutes' grace having been allowed to clear the floor. The subject of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada was referred to the Committee on Trade.

DEATH BY VIOLENCE.

Dr. Hull, of the Park Hospital, made a post mortem examination yesterday, on the body of John Johnson, who was killed by the blow of a fist by Michael Halloran, during a row at No. 30 Baxter street, on Tuesday night last. The doctor found a large clot of blood on the brain, which was enough to cause death. The lungs were found to be very much congested. In the opinion of Dr. Hull death was caused by compression of the brain, the result of violence.

THE MURDER AT SEA.

Yesterday, James McCarthy, charged with shooting and killing John Smith, alias Wright, on board the ship Cultivator, off the Pacific coast, was brought before United States Commissioner Osborn for examination. The United States District Attorney filed the depositions taken before the American Consul at Antwerp as the evidence against him. The matter was then again postponed in order to allow the prisoner's counsel to examine the proofs. The case will be argued to-day.

THE DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements, in order that the assessments therefor may be made: Regulating, grading, &c., Eighty-fourth street, from the Boulevard to Riverside avenue, $24,915 10; regulating, grading, &c., Twenty-fourth street, from Eleventh avenue to the North River, $2,674 37. Total, $27,589 47.

YACHTING.

THE CRUISE OF THE PHANTOM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-LONDON, Wednesday, July 15, 1874.

Little did we dream, when we dropped our anchor in Edgartown Harbor, that we should be detained there the best part of a week. We did not get away until Sunday morning; but by that time Mr. Osgood had become venturesome from sheer despair of any change of weather. All day on Thursday the fog hung around us, now clearing off a little, and then returning as thick as ever. In the evening we were treated to a heavy thunder-storm, and our hopes rose, as Capt. Comstock seemed to think that the wind was certain to change next morning. But in the morning our friend, the fog, was there; and every time we compared the direction of the colors at the mast-head with the compass we could only come to the conclusion that the wind was still due south-west—dead against our course. We were as patient as martyrs, and even toasted the clerk of the weather; but the wind and fog were inexorable. The consumption of light literature and cigars was enormous. There was one novel on board—*The Second Wife*—for the possession of which we all fought desperately. The furious thunder-storm of Thursday again came round about sundown, and we had no alternative but whist and euchre. Saturday morning was worse than ever. We could not see the length of the Phantom's decks, and our case was evidently hopeless. Again and again did Mr. Sydney Appleton bring his scientific knowledge of air currents and the compass to bear on our forlorn position, only to repeat that there was no chance of a change.

We went ashore and made a tour of Edgartown. It is a homelike, cozy little place. Along the principal street there is a long row of pretty sea-side cottages, while at the back are several very substantial residences, surrounded by gay flower gardens. In that part of the town on the bluff, over the light-house bridge, the buildings are very old-fashioned looking, and remind one much of the pictures of old New-York. But there is a great absence of life in the streets. As I said in my last letter, all the young men who are worth anything go off to seek their fortunes elsewhere. Those that remain seem to have no great amount of energy about them. Indeed, I am assured by one of Edgartown's fairest daughters that they "always go about with their hands in their trowsers' pockets"—empty as they are in nine cases out of ten. The gentler sex of the place are far superior, both in good looks and liveliness, to the men.

On Sunday morning the fog lifted a little about 7 o'clock; and, though the sky was heavy and lowering, and a strong south-wester was still blowing, Mr. Osgood could stand it no longer, and he gave the order to weigh anchor and try for Newport, or at least New-Bedford. We got as far as Oak Bluffs, and were obliged to anchor again, as a strong tide and current were running dead against us. About 12 we determined to try it again, and the Phantom soon exhibited the quality for which she is most celebrated—sailing to windward. As we passed Holmes' Hole we saw about 150 coasters lying in the harbor, and, to judge from the action of their crews, they were no little surprised to see us venture out. Even vessels going east were going into the harbor as we passed. But the Phantom sped on her way, and, by taking a long tack and a short tack, and sailing very fast, we found ourselves off a channel called Quicks' Hole, through which it is a straight run into New-Bedford harbor. We here passed a whaler going off on her three-years' voyage.

New-Bedford is certainly a splendid harbor. Several whalers lay there fitting out for a voyage, and, to our surprise, we saw the Sylvie, which Capt. Comstock sailed for twelve years for Col. Stebbins before the Colonel built the Phantom, lying at anchor. The Sylvie, which is now owned by Capt. Nye, of New-Bedford, went to Europe in charge of Capt. Comstock. She is considerably smaller than the Phantom, though the Phantom was built after her model and internal arrangements. The two boats remind one of a little woman who has a great strapping daughter, with a strong family likeness. We were by no means sorry to lie comfortably at anchor in New-Bedford, for the fact of the Phantom being the only sailing vessel bound west throughout the entire length of Martha's Vineyard Sound told its own tale. Toward night, however, the signs of the threatened gale passed away, and, to our great delight, the stars shown out brightly for the first time in eight days. The comet, too, was resplendent with its long, fiery tail, and it was very amusing to hear it discussed by the boat's crew, who are all either Swedes or Danes. Of course, they attributed our bad luck as to weather to its evil influences; and one—the smartest and most active among them—solemnly assured me that he had once come very near being shipwrecked by a comet, and yet this man is a most intelligent fellow on other matters, and has passed his examination at the School of Navigation in Copenhagen. But, I suppose, he would not be a true sailor if he were not imbued with sailors' superstitions. At sunset we took a stroll through the town of New-Bedford. It is as nice a New-England city as I have ever visited, and the long, broad avenue running at the back of it is lined with palatial residences standing in extensive and beautiful grounds. This avenue gives one a vivid impression of the great wealth of New-Bedford. I am told that, for its size, it is the richest city in New-England.

On Monday morning we were greeted with a glorious sunshine, and the sailors were again called into requisition to dash pails of the invigorating sea water over us when they were "washing decks." There was not much breeze, but what little there was was from that ill-fated point—south-west. About 6 o'clock, however, we determined to try it, and soon after leaving the harbor it began to freshen, and, as the morning wore on, it began to blow a stiff breeze. About and about we went, tacking all day, but having a magnificent sail. One tack brought us right off Newport. Certainly from the sea is the place to appreciate the glories of this aristocratic watering-place. Glasses of all kinds were called into requisition, and I must claim that we did the Newporters full justice. From Newport we tacked out to sea, back again to Point Judith, and once more to sea. Instead of keeping to the channel beetween Fisher's Island and the mainland, Capt. Comstock determined to go outside and enter New-London through the race which runs between Fisher's Island and Gull Island. The sun had set, the night was dark, the atmosphere a little hazy, and the wind falling as we passed the western point of Fisher's Island and turned into the race. There were, too, any number of coasters about, going either way. This did not make the race a pleasant place to be in, as Race Rock, a very dangerous reef, lies off Fisher's Island, and its light-house is not yet completed. But by dint of careful sailing and a very sharp look-out we got through all right. By this time the wind had almost entirely failed us, and we drifted slowly along to the light-ship off New-London. Then the last expiring puff caught us and just lasted long enough to carry us to our anchorage off the Pequot House.

THE BITTER LAKES.

There are a few more interesting points in M. Ferdinand De Lesseps' communication, says *Galignani's Messenger*, which deserve mention. Thus, it appears that the engineers of Ptolemy II. advised him not to cut a canal across the Isthmus, because the land, being lower than the level of the Red Sea, would be laid under water; but that Prince turned the difficulty by causing flood-gates to be erected at proper points, so as to keep back the waters of the sea at high tides, and those of the canal at low ebb, so that navigation became possible both ways. Now this opening, in a perfect state of preservation at certain places, according to M. De Lesseps, as it was in the eighth century, really forms part, to the extent of four kilometres near Shaloof, of the present canal, which opens into the Red Sea by means of sluices having a fall of three metres, (nine feet,) being the altitude of the mouth above the average level of the sea. This proves that eleven centuries ago the latter was about the same amount higher than it is now, so that the Isthmus has indeed experienced an upheaval. At the time the Hebrews quitted Egypt the rock of Shaloof, the last offshoot of the Geneffay hills, must have been entirely under water. When, by the gradual rising of the land, the top of this rock emerged from the water, it became covered with an accumulation of earthy or sandy matter brought by wind and tide, until a barrier was formed which could only be swept over at high water. The lakes were consequently precluded from experiencing any ebb or flow. The slow upheaval of the soil continuing, the *terra firma* of Shaloof assumed a permanent shape, and the requirements of navigation led to the idea of cutting a canal. Herodotus speaks of it as having been open in his time; this fixes its date at 450 years B. C. It was repaired under the Ptolemies, improved during the Roman domination by a supply of water from Cairo, dredged by the Caliph Omar in the seventh century, and abandoned to decay in the eighth.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Steps have been taken to organize a scientific society in Allegany County, Md.

A "Society for the Advancement of Education in Kentucky" has been formed.

C. W. Chancellor, Professor of Surgery in the Washington University, Baltimore, has resigned.

A new school building is to be erected at Lake New, near Paterson, N. J., at an expense of $10,000.

The Peekskill Academy has nearly completed its thirty-eighth year. There are seventy-two students on the rolls.

The Board of Education of New-Brunswick, N. J., will require $13,562 for the support of the public schools next year.

The Kindergarten schools opened by Dr. Mary Safford Blake in the North End, Boston, are said to be doing a good work.

Middlebury College, Conn., has received a legacy of $10,000 from Mr. Joseph Battell, of New-York, of the class of 1823.

Mr. F. D. Allen, the Greek tutor in Harvard College, recently elected Professor of Greek in the new Cincinnati University, graduated at Oberlin in 1863.

Rev. E. C. Curtis, agent for the Syracuse University, reports a subscription to the university of $30,000, made by Mrs. Sophronia Morehouse, of Liverpool.

Mr. J. L. Gilpatrick, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the State University, Ohio, has been elected Professor of Mathematics in Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

Mr. W. W. Colburn has accepted the Principalship of the High School at Springfield, Mass.; salary, $3,000. There were more than twenty applicants for the position.

Middlebury College, Vt., graduated a class of thirteen last week, and conferred the degree of LL. D. upon J. C. Churchill, of Oswego, N. Y., and D. D. upon Rev. Albert R. Steele.

From the report of Head Principal S. W. King on the public schools of Portland, Oregon, it appears that the number of pupils enrolled in Harrison Street School was 331; in Central School, 425; in North School, 437; in High School, 102. Whole number enrolled, 1,295.

Prof. Charles Verrill has resigned his position as Principal of Homer Academy, Ithaca, and will work in teachers' institutes in this State and Pennsylvania during the coming year. Prof. Ezra Z. Peck, A. M., has been engaged as Principal of the academy and Union School in place of Mr. Verrill. Mr. Peck is a graduate of Williams College.

Prof. S. H. Carpenter, of Madison, Wis., has been elected Chancellor of the University of Kansas. A graduate of Hamilton College, New-York, from which he has received the degree of LL.D., he has been a prominent educator for many years. He is a frequent contributor to leading quarterly reviews on scientific and philosophical subjects, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

Twenty-one young men were admitted to the University of Vermont at the recent examinations, and it is believed that the next class will number forty, a great increase on the average number. Rev. J. C. W. Coxe has retired from the Principalship of the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier. St. Johnsbury has abolished its high school, and will give the scholars three years at the academy in its stead, the district paying the tuition bills.

The Board of Trustees of Syracuse University have been seeking a site for a building to be devoted to the medical department of the university, and their decision has just been made. The site selected and purchased is the property on Orange street, Syracuse, known as the Jason Hoyt property. The lot is sufficiently large to admit of the erection of the needed buildings, including a hospital, which is to be connected therewith. The price paid was about $18,000. Possession is to be given on the 1st of May next.

The Board of Government of Bowdoin College met 15th inst. to take action in regard to raising the $100,000 that is wanted by the institution. The meeting organized with the choice of J. O. Fiske, D. D., of Bath, as Chairman, and W. D. Northend, of Salem, Secretary. After considerable discussion it was decided to postpone any further action in the matter for three weeks, and during that time a committee will agree as to some details of plan for a most thorough canvass of the friends of the college. A new donation of $5,000 was reported from a friend in Boston, and the meeting adjourned.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction begins in Arnold Hall, North Adams, Mass., July 28, at 4:30 P. M., and continues day and evening including July 30. Among those who will take part are President Chadbourne, of Williams College; Prof. Seelye, of Amherst College; Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, President of Smith College, Northampton; Prof. Joseph Alden, of the Albany, (N. Y.) Normal School; Hon. Thos. W. Bicknell, Commissioner of Education for Rhode Island; Anna C. Edwards, of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and others. The President of the Institute is Rev. M. C. Stebbins, of Springfield, and the Secretary Mr. W. E. Eaton, of Charlestown.

Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, founded and incorporated in 1857, shows an attendance of 459 students for this year. Eighteen States and Territories are represented in this number. The Faculty numbers sixteen Professors and teachers, of whom Wm. F. King, L. D., is President. The military department is a prominent feature of the college, it being maintained by the United States Government, and the only one in the State. Lieut. Webster, of the First Artillery, United States Army, is the commanding officer. Breech-loading Springfield rifles are issued to each gentleman student, except those appointed as officers, who carry cadet swords. The students drill one hour per day. The ladies also drill an equal time in the gymnasium.

Secretary Northrop's school report, just issued, shows that the number of children between the ages of four and sixteen attending the public schools of the State of Connecticut during the year was 133,628, an increase of 620 over the previous year; that the total amount of money received for public schools from all sources during the year was $1,542,489, and the total amount expended $1,477,422. The average length of the public school time for the year was a trifle over 174 days, and the average percentage of attendance among the children enumerated was 92.83. New-Haven County stands first in the grand list, first in the number of registered scholars, first in attendance, and first in amount of wages paid to teachers. During the year the Secretary has delivered 143 lectures, visited 77 towns, and traveled 14,000 miles, all in the State.

The Dartmouth College Trustees have just been holding a meeting at Concord, at which considerable business of importance was done. A plan was adopted for uniting the various libraries under the care of one librarian, with three assistants, and with greatly enlarged opportunities for drawing and consulting books, which is a long advance upon previous arrangements; it was voted to put gas into the students' rooms—the recitation rooms, the entries, and the chapel being already lighted; and enlarged provision was made for instruction in the modern languages. A quinquennial catalogue is hereafter to take the place of the triennial, the first to be issued in 1878, and Wednesday afternoon of Commencement week is hereafter to be given up to the meeting of the Alumni, who have hitherto been turned off with an hour or two of Commencement morning.

According to the new Constitution the public schools of Switzerland may be attended by the members of all sects without prejudice to their liberty of conscience. To obtain this object in reality it is necessary either to eliminate religious instruction from the programme of schools, as far as it differs in the teaching of the various creeds, or else to make it entirely unsectarian. Convinced that religious instruction in elementary schools ought not to be dispensed with, the Society for Liberal Christianity of Switzerland had taken the initiative by offering prizes for a book of unsectarian religious instruction. Two prizes, 500 francs and 200 francs, have been proffered for the best two works. They must be sent in, anonymously at present, by the end of March, 1875. The work may be in the German or French language. The authors will retain their proprietary rights, but the society reserves to itself the liberty of publishing one of the works by paying a proper remuneration to the author. It should be added here that already in 1871 competition was invited by offering similar prizes, but none of the works sent in satisfied the Committee of Awards.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the New-York State Teachers' Association will be held in the High School building, Binghamton, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 28, 29, and 30, commencing on the first day at 2:30 P. M. Dr. Alden, of Albany, will report on the "Condition of Education," and Superintendent Calkins, of New-York City, on "Improved Methods of Education." Prof. C. T. Pooler, of Oneida County, will report a plan for an Educational Bureau, as a means of securing situations for teachers. Addresses will be delivered by Mayor Halbert and Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Binghamton; Dr. Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University; Dr. Lambert and Dr. Cruikshank, of Brooklyn. Prof. G. S. Love, of Jamestown, will discuss "Compulsory Education," and F. A. Allen, of Mansfield, Penn., "The New Departure in Education." The "Education of Women" will be treated by Mrs. Anna Manning Comfort, M. D., of Syracuse. On the last evening, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, Hon. Abram B. Weaver, and Hon. Neil Gilmore, Superintendent of Public Instruction, will address the Association.

A new Hebrew Theological College is to be located at Cincinnati. The building will be commenced as soon as $160,000 are raised. The annual income of the proposed college will be about $50,000, and with so ample an endowment no expense will be spared to secure the very best available talent on both sides of the Atlantic. At one time it was hoped that the learned Emanuel Deutsch might have been prevailed upon to take charge of the college, and, since his death Dr. Wise has been in communication with the most learned philologist of Berlin, the only rival of Max Muller in all Europe. The education thus to be provided will be free in all its branches to Jew and Gentile alike. There will be no fees, no burdensome requisition. The following gentlemen have been elected Governors of the college: Henry Mack, President; M. Bloom, Vice President; A. A. Kramer, Secretary; Solomon Levi, Henry Adler, Isaac M. Wise, B. Bettman, L. Rosenfeld, Dr. Wolfenstein, H. E. Stern, Josiah Canen. The officers of the Council, which will meet next year in Buffalo, are: President, M. Loth; Vice President, Julius Freiberg; Secretary, Lipman Levi; Treasurer, M. Hellman—all residents of Cincinnati.

The session of the National Educational Association, to be held in Detroit on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of next month, promises to be one of more than usual interest. The subject of sex and education, concerning which more has been said and written during the year than any other educational topic, will attract considerable attention. Dr. Clarke, of Boston, will take the lead in the discussion. Prof. James Orton, of Vassar College, will give the results of four years' experience as a teacher in that institution. Prof. J. K. Hosmer, of Missouri University, an institution where the sexes are educated in common, will represent the popular idea of co-education. The National University, and questions kindred to it, will be brought up again. President A. D. White, of Cornell University, who is known not to sympathize with the views of the President of Harvard, is expected to present the first paper. President Noah Porter, of Yale, will reply to President White. The subject will also be discussed by Superintendents John Hancock, of Cincinnati, and W. T. Harris, of St. Louis, and others. The report of the Committee on Upper Schools will elicit much attention. In these days, when the number of colleges exceeds that of the preparatory schools, it is a question of life or death to the former, and they purpose trying to devise a remedy.

At the annual meeting of the Maryland State Teachers' Association, 15th inst., Prof. D. A. Hollingshead said: "In our State we have about 1,200 female teachers in the public schools, and perhaps half as many more in private schools. On May 24, 1872, the United States Commissioner of Education reported that there were 100,000 female teachers in the public schools of the United States. In New-York there are 21,000 female teachers; in Pennsylvania, 19,000; in Ohio, 12,436, and in Illinois, 11,000. Not only in the family circle, in the childhood of life, but in the school-going period, it is mainly the work of women to mold the character of our youth. Should not the most ample opportunity be given for the thorough preparation of women to fill their greatly widening sphere of usefulness? The capacity of girls has been fully demonstrated at Oberlin and Vassar Colleges. Dr. Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst College, has alluded to Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, which, in attainments of scholarship, general discipline, and religious culture, has ranked among the highest, and yet its health influence holds out better than in gentlemen's schools of kindred grade. As to mortality, in thirty years there were:

	Graduates.	Deceased.	Per ct.
Mt. Holyoke, (females)	1,213	126	10.39
Amherst	1,199	135	11.26
Harvard	2,326	268	11.83
Yale	2,883	387	13.42
Dartmouth	1,639	276	16.83

To those who are still skeptical on the subject, I have only to say, give the girls a fair chance in our good old State, and if they prove unequal to the task assigned, or unwilling to compete for collegiate honors, then we will no longer contend for the privileges to which we conscientiously believe them entitled, and which we feel assured would ultimately prove a great advantage to the State."

The address of Prof. John Sweet, of Cornell University, to the Mechanical Engineering Class of Sibley College contains some sensible remarks. He said, among other things: "Every man's value, aside from his value to himself—that is, his value to his employer, if he be an employe, his value to his family, if he has one, and certainly his value to the world—depends upon what he can do rather than upon what he knows. Unless he can do, what he knows is nowhere. The more we know, the better we ought to be able to do. Education fills its mission only when it aids us in accomplishing our life-work better or more readily. However well a minister may be versed in theology, Scripture, morals, religion, rhetoric, and elocution, unless he has the power to hold an audience, to increase his congregation, to build up his church, to loosen the purse-strings of his flock, he is not a success; he is of limited value. The first is to know, the last is to do. Many men possess the former without the latter, and doing is something accomplished without any very great stock of education. A physician, however thoroughly versed in his profession, if all his patients die, is a failure; while a quack who cures is so far a success; and in this matter of doctoring, which is especially one of the learned professions, so much depends upon practice, so much on good judgment, so much on the character of the patient and the influence of the physician in the sick room, that the knowledge which he acquires from books is on the short end of the lever; and the more successful the physician, the nearer the fulcrum gets to the book end. With the surgeon it is as with the physician. One might have the ability to make a manikin with his eyes shut; but if he lacks even the nerve, which is acquired only by practice, to cut off a finger, he would be, as a surgeon, a failure. A lawyer, were he an unabridged edition of Blackstone bound in calf, if he had not the ability to convince the Judge and jury, would be a failure. * * * Attempting a position you are not capable to fill is fatal. You are all supposed to be competent to write a good business letter; if you are not, let me tell you you will want that qualification 100 times for every time you find use for your French and German. You are also supposed to understand book-keeping; if you do not, you will find it is something you will want 364 times to every time you find use for your calculus."

The annual report of President Eliphalet Nott Potter, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., states that there has been in all the departments an increase in the number of students. In the Medical College and Law School at Albany, the number in attendance has largely exceeded that of previous years, and the proportion of college graduates has been greater than usual. In the Preparatory Department at Schenectady, large classes have been preparing for admission to the Academic Department. In Union College the Freshman Class, which entered last Autumn, and the Engineering Class of the present Spring, are larger than any first-year classes that have previously entered the institution. The facilities at the Dudley Observatory have been enlarged during the past year, by the erection of several new buildings for the Meteorological Department, which has been placed under the charge of Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, who has established there a distributing centre, with a corps of six trained assistants. Speaking of endowments, President Potter says: "Among the endowments received, it is very desirable that something should be devoted to a fund for the life insurance of Professors whose salaries are so insufficient or whose devotion to their work is so complete as to prevent them, during the years of their active service, from making provision for their families. I am informed that to prevent Professorships from becoming sinecures, and to facilitate the withdrawal of persons who are unsuited to their duties or who lack skill or efficiency, the system of the college purposely fixes the standard of payment at a low average; it being intended as its means increase, to give additional compensation in each case, proportionate not only to the number of students in attendance, but especially to the value to the Professor and to the college, of the services rendered. If we admit that the history of ancient colleges and universities proves that their endowments may become the means of providing for the incompetent rather than for awarding merit and aiding the advancement of sound learning, and also accept as a settled fact that part of the constitution of our college just referred to, still no person familiar with our lack of income will be likely to imagine that members of the Faculty can make proper provision for their families, in case of death, from this source. Knowing the ability of the older men who have labored here for years on small salaries, and also of the younger men of equal promise and devotion, I do most earnestly ask that the plan of life insurance, as exactly satisfying the needs of the case, be adopted. It can be shown to be entirely practicable. A corporation for Pastoral and Professorial Life Insurance is already successfully at work under the direction of well-known gentlemen of New-York City. The insurance is upon the incumbent of the Parish or Professorship and not merely upon the individual. Although the largest sum for which they can insure is, as yet, comparatively small, they have relations with the best companies, enabling them to save commissions and to insure to any amount at rates at least one-third lower than the rates ordinarily attainable. One of the most experienced and efficient college officers whom I know, spoke with the deepest gratitude and enthusiasm on being informed that this thought had entered the mind of a benevolent man of wealth. He felt that the burden which presses upon many a conscientious teacher's heart would be lifted off, if from the example of such an endowment here this same spirit of practical aid should spread from parochial to professorial spheres. One of the ablest among the young scientific authors and teachers of America wrote me not long since, in speaking of an important position to which he was called, that he wished to devote his life to science, that he cared little for the question of salary except as one of necessity, that he had no time to make money, but that he had a family and not one cent of income outside of his own earnings, and that such a plan of insurance would exactly meet his needs, and enable him to live as he desired for science alone." With an ample endowment for the insurance of its professorships, the practical details could be arranged by the authorities of the college from time to time. I am happy to believe that we may hope, among the endowments of the year, for the provision of a sum to be devoted to this object. (A sum of $10,000 has, since the report was printed, been donated for the purpose of carrying out this object, with the promise of $20,000 more if the plan proves practicable.) Mr. James Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., has notified President Potter of an endowment of $100,000; Miss Catherine L. Wolfe has donated $50,000, and from Hon. R. M. Blatchford has been received $19,000; from Mr. William H. Moore, $2,000, and from Hon. Uri Gilbert $1,000.

A PROCESSION OF TUGS.

Baltimore has thirty-two tugs. Heretofore there has been much rivalry among them, but lately they have agreed upon a schedule of prices, and have bound themselves under a penalty of $100 faithfully to abide by it. Monday, in honor of this arrangement, they had a unique celebration. First the thirty-two tugs were arranged in the form of a crescent and photographed. Then the whistles of all of them sounded simultaneously, making the proud Baltimoreans unanimously wish they had gone out of the city for the day. Next the tugs formed in line, two abreast, and proceeded up the river. Returning again, the colors of all the boats were dipped opposite Fort McHenry, which was acknowledged by the flag at the fort being dipped, and one gun being fired, the band aboard the Admiral's boat playing, "My country, 'tis of thee." The flotilla reached the wharf at Riverside Retreat at 1:30 P. M., where the officers of the tug-boats, their owners, invited guests, and others formed in procession, headed by the Fort McHenry band and Admiral Wilson, and marched to the grove, where Admiral Wilson thanked the officers and crews for their excellent discipline upon, and management of, the tug-boats. Dinner was partaken of, to which ample justice was done, after which another photographic view was taken of Admiral Wilson and the officers and owners of the association. After dinner the fleet went several miles further down the river and bay, and returned four abreast. The boats while going up and down the harbor and river were greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs from a large concourse of persons who thronged the wharves and vessels. The review ended about 7 P. M. Among the invited guests were Capt. Gault, for forty-four years a sea captain; Capt. Rumblum, of the Russian bark Takti; Capt. Marselin, Russian bark Pohyola; Henry Neilson and son, Scandinavian ship Chandler; Capt. Humble, head-quarters Russian officers.

CIRCUMVENTING THE GRASSHOPPERS.

How the farmers of Wright County, Iowa, drove away the grasshoppers is revealed by the local papers. The crops in that county were abundant, and the anxious husbandmen were in hopes that these destructive pests would not appear until after the harvest. At once they came, however, in clouds that darkened the sun. By a preconcerted plan, the farmers set fire to piles of dry straw on the borders of the wheat-fields, and smothered the blaze with green hay. That caused volumes of smoke to roll over the fields. The grasshoppers didn't relish the procedure at all. They rose with such a multitudinous hum of wings as to deepen into a roar like distant thunder, and fled the country. In that way the Wright County farmers have a fair prospect of saving their crops.

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
11—Lanonette vs. Patten, Executor.
41—Falkenburg vs. Inmen.
43—Schulthus vs. Equitable Life Ins. Co.
52—Morris vs. Dater, &c.
64—Marston vs. McTuff, &c.
83—Wait vs. Weller.
89—Continental Bank Note Co. vs. Industrial E. Co.
96—In the matter, &c., Bevins.
104—Childs, &c., vs. Everett, &c.

Nos.
112—Listman vs. Blant.
114—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Bowerman.
128—Lanonette vs. Patten, Executor, &c.
130—Lea, &c., vs. Oakes.
135—Spratt vs. Huntington.
154—Goodridge vs. Skidmore, &c.
157—Elliott vs. New-York Cotton Exchange.
170—Speight, Assignee, vs. Stacey, Executor.
173—Merritt vs. Gooderson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Patrick Whelan; felonious assault and battery.
James Supple and Henry Supple; burglary.
Thomas Mack; burglary.
Michael Kenny and Edward McConnel; burglary.
John Henry and Michael Cronin; burglary.
Charles Ruppel; burglary.
Thomas Lynch and John Welsh; burglary.
Timothy Collins, James Gibbons, and Robert Collins; grand larceny.
William Sullivan; grand larceny.
Frank and Frederick Henderson; grand larceny.
Granville Ely; grand larceny.
William Miller; grand larceny.
James Brady and Charles Shall e; grand larceny.

Mary Keenan, Rosanna Cartin, David McAvaine, et al.; grand larceny.
Elizabeth Harmen; grand larceny.
Patrick Conroy and Patrick Hanley; grand larceny.
Victor Linkhardt; grand larceny.
William Marcus; larceny from the person.
Thomas Sullivan and Geo. Kearns; larceny from the person.
Charles A. Lundan and James Fletcher; larceny from the person.
John Lohman; larceny from the person.
George Smith and Emil Miller; larceny from the person.
Ezra Hunter; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Wright vs. Lemon; Byrnes vs. Clark; Gillies vs. Miller. Memorandums.

Cady vs. Doyle; Kloppman vs. Dayton; motions granted.

Bissell vs. Wheeler; stay of proceedings granted on conditions. Memorandum.

Chapman vs. Chapman; in the matter of Hellfield vs. Bott; in the matter of Conway; memorandums for counsel.

In the matter, &c., Snyder; report of Referee confirmed.

Conner, Sheriff, vs. Gladdens Run Coal and Iron Company; motion to continue injunction granted.

Bodine vs. Ford; an allowance of $95 is granted to the plaintiff.

Hunt vs. Hunt; Referee's report confirmed and decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Groff vs. Wolf. I wish to hear counsel on the subject of allowance in the case.

In the matter of Ammerman; motion denied.

Ducker vs. Doane; motion denied without costs. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Graffe vs. Levy; judgment for defendant.

Emmett vs. Seton; memorandum for counsel.

State of Tennessee vs. Davis. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

First Baptist Church of Harlem vs. Coles et al.; findings and conclusions settled.

Vochberger vs. Dietrich et al.; order of reference granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

30 N. Y. C. & Hud...100	100 Western Union... 71⅝
300 do.......... 99⅝	200 do......s3. 71⅝
100 do......s3. 98⅝	500 do......s3. 71½
15 do.......... 99⅞	400 do.......... 71½
1000 Lake Shore....... 73¼	100 do.......... 71⅝
2000 do.......... 73⅜	100 do......b3. 71⅝
200 do.......c. 73⅜	300 do.......... 71⅜
2900 do.......... 73¼	1300 do.......... 71½
300 do......b3. 73¼	100 do......s3. 71½
500 do.......... 73⅛	100 do.......... 71⅝
400 do......s3. 73⅛	500 Pacific Mail...... 44¼
200 do......b3. 73¼	200 do.......... 44⅛
1800 do.......... 73⅛	100 Erie Railway...... 31¾
500 do......s3. 73	100 do......b3. 31⅞
1000 do.......... 73	100 do......s5. 31¾
2900 do.......... 72⅞	400 do......s3. 31¾
200 do......s3. 72⅞	100 Rock Island....... 98⅛
200 do......b3. 72⅞	100 Union Pac.....s3. 26⅛
900 do.......... 72¾	400 do.......... 26½
2800 do.......... 72⅞	100 Tol. & Wabash... 35⅛
500 do......s3. 73	100 do.......... 35¼
700 do.......... 73	100 St. Paul.......... 35⅛
200 do.......c. 73	100 do.......c. 35⅛
700 do.......... 73⅛	100 do.......... 35
600 do......b3. 73⅛	100 do.......... 34⅞
500 Boston, H. & E... 1½	100 do......s3. 35
100 North-western.c. 37½	100 do.......... 35⅛
400 do.......... 37½	13 C., C., C. & Ind... 71

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......c.116⅛	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....115½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.........118¼	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c.117⅜
700 do.........113⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..........c.118
1,000 do......12..113	50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R...........112¼
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......12.c.115¾	
5,000 do.....b. c.115¾	
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..........115¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$13,000 Mo. 6s, Long Bs.......b. c. 93	100 Pac. Mail.b. c.s3. 44¼
3,000 S. C. 6s, new, non-fund'le.... 5½	100 do.......... 44¼
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st, Coupon on.. 50	200 do.......... 44⅛
1,000 C., R.I.& P. 7s.103	600 do......s3. 44⅛
3,000 C.P.G'd.bs.b.c. 88¾	600 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 99¾
5,000 C.& N.W.Cons. 86	100 Panama R.......110
2,000 Mor. & E. 1st.106	33 Mich. Cen....b. c. 70¼
2,000 C.& N.W.Cons. C. Gold Bs.. 77¼	9 do.......... 71
2,000 do.......... 77	1500 Lake Shore.b. c. 73
4,000 Erie1st.b.c.s3.102½	2500 do.......... 72⅞
1,000 Erie 3d.......... 97½	100 do......s3. 72⅞
5,000 Erie 4th.......... 96½	100 do.......c. 72⅞
1,000 E. Tenn.,Va. & Ga. 1st.......... 86	600 do......s3. 72¾
3,000 O.&M Con.S.F. 90	200 do.......... 72⅞
2,000 U.Pac.7s.L.Gt. 80⅞	1400 do.......... 72¾
6,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 83	500 do.......c. 72¾
4,000 do.......... 82⅞	500 do.......c. 72⅞
2,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 81½	600 do.......... 72⅞
3,000 do......b. c. 81¼	150 N. Jersey R.......124
5 Bk.of Commerce.120¼	100 Union Pac..b. c.c. 26⅜
40 Merchants' Bk...119	200 do......b3. 26⅜
34 Bk. State of N.Y.110	100 C. & N. W..b. c.c. 37⅜
700 Erie Railway.b. c. 31¾	500 do......s3. 37½
600 do.......... 31⅝	100 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 98⅛
600 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 71⅝	100 do......s3. 98⅛
700 do.......... 71½	100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 34⅞
2300 do.......... 71⅜	100 do.......c. 34⅞
100 do......s3. 71⅜	400 do.......... 34⅞
700 do.......c. 71⅜	100 Tol.& Wab.b.c.b3. 35⅛
300 do.......... 71¼	400 do......s3. 35
235 Del., L. & W..b. c.107¼	200 do.......... 35
	100 do.......c. 35
	100 H. & St. Jo. R.... 25½
	200 B., H. & Erie.b. c. 1½
	130 Mor. & Es....b. c. 94

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300 Lake Shore....b3. 72⅞	100 Rock Island...... 98
100 do.......... 72⅞	100 Union Pacific..... 26⅜
500 do......s3. 72¾	300 do.......... 26¼
2800 do.......... 72¾	200 do.......... 26⅜
1500 do.......... 72⅝	100 Tol. & Wab..s10. 35
1800 do.......... 72½	700 do.......... 34¾
1500 do.......... 72⅜	400 do.......... 34⅞
2200 do.......... 72¼	100 do......s3. 34⅞
300 do......s3. 72¼	100 do.......... 35
2600 do.......... 72⅛	700 St. Paul.......... 34¾
3300 do.......... 72	400 do.......... 34⅝
3800 do.......... 72⅛	100 do......b3. 34⅝
200 do......s3. 72	100 do.......... 34⅞
8800 do.......... 72	100 do......s3. 34¾
700 do.......... 71⅞	300 do......s3. 34⅝
1000 do.......... 71¾	100 C., C. & I. C...... 17½
200 do......s3. 71⅝	800 West. Union...s3. 71¼
1100 do.......... 71½	200 do......s3. 71⅛
500 do.......... 71⅝	300 do.......... 71¼
6100 do.......... 71⅝	900 do.......... 71⅜
600 do......s3. 71⅝	200 do......b3. 71½
5000 do.......... 71¾	100 do.......... 71½
500 do.......c. 71¾	200 do......s3. 71½
400 do.......... 71⅞	100 do.......... 71⅜
1650 do.......... 72	200 do.......... 71¼
500 do......s3. 72	100 Pacific Mail...b3. 44⅛
300 do......b3. 72⅛	1000 do.......... 44
1000 do.......... 72⅛	200 do......s3. 44
500 do.......... 72	100 do.......... 44⅛
2100 do.......... 72⅛	100 Erie Railway...... 31⅝
500 do.......c. 72	100 do......b3. 31¾
400 do.......... 72	100 North-western... 37¼
100 do......s3. 72	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.........s3.116⅛	$2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62.113
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....b. c.115⅞	16,500 U.S.5-20R.,'67.115¼
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.117	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c.117⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........116⅜	5,000 U. S. 10-40 R.112⅜
8,000 do.........116½	50,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81........b. c.111½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo 6s H. & St. Jo. Is., '87... 93	1200 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 71⅞
9,000 Tenn. 6s N.Ss. 53	800 do.......... 71¾
2,000 do.......... 54	200 do......s3. 71¾
2,000 N. Y. St. 7s B'ty L., R...106¾	100 do.......... 71⅝
4,000 Cal. St. 7s.b.c.112	300 do.......... 71¾
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.bs. 88¾	100 do.......c. 71⅞
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st103	300 do.......... 71¾
2,000 C. & N.W.C.C. G. bs.b. c.s3. 77	2200 do.......... 71¾
15,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 90	3100 do.......... 71⅝
30 Hanover Bank....100	500 do......s3. 71⅝
20 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 44	700 do.......... 71¾
100 do......b3. 44⅜	600 do.......... 71⅞
100 do......b3. 44¼	600 do......s3. 71⅞
200 N. Y. C.& H.R.b.c. 99⅝	300 do...u. r. c. 71⅞
900 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 71¼	1500 do.......... 71¾
600 do.......... 71⅛	100 do...u. r. c. 71¾
100 do......s3. 71⅛	700 do.......... 71⅞
100 do.......c. 71⅛	100 do.......c. 71⅞
100 do......b3. 71¼	500 do......s3. 71¾
100 do......s3. 71¼	300 do.......... 71¾
300 do.......... 71¼	200 Un. Pac...b. c.b3. 26⅜
200 do.......c. 71¼	100 do.......... 26⅜
200 do.......... 71⅜	200 Clev. & P. Gd.b. c. 87½
10 Mich. Cen...b. c. 71	62 do.......... 87¾
200 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 98	100 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 37½
400 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 34⅞	700 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 34½
100 do.......... 35	100 do......b3. 34⅝
100 Bos.,H. & E.b. c.c. 1½	1100 do.......... 34½
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 25	100 do.......... 34⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 25	100 do.......... 34½
	200 do.......... 34⅝
	100 do......b3. 34⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

3000 L. Shore Con. C. 96	1200 Lake Shore...... 71¾
100 West. Union...s3. 71¼	1000 do.......... 71⅝
2300 do.......... 71⅜	300 do.......... 71½
100 do.......... 71½	1100 do.......... 71⅜
300 N. Y. C. & Hud... 99½	200 do......s3. 71⅜
200 North-western.... 37¼	1300 do......s3. 71½
100 North-west Pref.. 55	200 do.......... 71⅝
300 Erie Railway...... 31¾	2500 do.......... 71½
1500 do.......... 31⅝	600 do......s3. 71⅜
200 do......s3. 31⅝	700 do.......... 71⅜
1000 do.....s30. 31¼	100 St. Paul......b3. 34⅜
200 do.......... 31⅝	200 do.......... 34½
100 do......b3. 31⅝	200 do.......... 34⅝
100 do.......... 31½	400 Toledo & Wab.... 34⅞
20 N. Jersey Cen....105¾	600 do.......... 34¾
20 Ft. Wayne....... 93	

WEDNESDAY, July 22—P. M.

The Wall street markets have been laboring to-day under depressing conditions, and considering the influences exerted to induce weakness and dullness there is fair ground for the belief that at the bottom there is a stratum of confidence and healthfulness that will make itself strongly felt ere many weeks. For the present little must be looked for in the way of a revival, as, for reasons that are to many inscrutable, the events which were expected to turn the tide with a strong inward swell have failed of accomplishment, and the market can scarcely be otherwise than low, irregular, and dull. The Executive Committee of the Lake Shore Railroad Company met at Commodore Vanderbilt's office to-day, and, by resolving that no dividend for the half year just closed would be declared, determined that the Stock market shall not, just yet, at least, display any strength or activity. This question was generally looked upon as the pivotal point of the market, and now general dullness is conceded. Had a dividend been declared, all the speculative investments would have experienced the benefit of the upward tendency. The Shareholders, as well as the Street at large, were sorely disappointed at the result, as hitherto it has been the policy of the Commodore to give shareholders the benefit of accrued profits in dividends, and to engage new capital for the accomplishment of new work. This time he has chosen to apply the profits to purposes of construction and equipment under contracts made by former administrations. As we have several times indicated, the amount available was not sufficient to have made up the semi-annual proportion of an 8 ₱ cent. dividend, being but a fraction over 3 ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange opened to a promise of dull business, and betrayed the interest felt in Lake Shore by eccentricity in the fluctuations which, however, up to the close of the First Board, were confined within a narrow range. The decline in Western Union and Lake Shore was ¼ ₱ cent. Just before the Second Board it was bruited about that no dividend would be announced, and in the sales before the call Lake Shore went down to 71⅜, a decline of 1¾ from the opening price. New-York Central dropped ⅜; Western Union, ⅜; Union Pacific, ¼; St. Paul, ½; Wabash, ⅜, from the early rates. At the second call the report was verified, and the whole market became weak, and so continued to the close. The total sales of shares for the day were 86,300, of which Lake Shore sold 53,000, or over five-eighths of the whole business. Sales in other stocks were insignificant, and the falling off in price was immaterial, excepting in Lake Shore, which went down to 2 ₱ cent. during the day. Next to the Stock Exchange, general interest was centred in the prospects of the New Funded Loan, the bids for which are to be opened at the Treasury Department to-morrow. Washington advices state that eight proposals have been thus far received, the aggregate amount and rate being, of course, as yet unknown. This however would not represent the extent of the bids, as several leading bankers left for Washington to-day to put in their tenders, in person, and the result is that, under the easy money market, a very successful negotiation of the loan is looked for. It is pretty well understood that the German bankers in New-York will ask for $30,000,000 at least, as Seligman & Co. are reported to have bid for $25,000,000, and Von Hoffman & Co., $5,000,000. Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Co., representing the American bankers, with some smaller firms, are said to be in negotiation for about $20,000,000, and it is confidently expected that New-York's quota, applied for, will reach $50,000,000. The State of New-York in its corporate capacity, if reports be accurate, will bid also for $3,000,000 to provide for the State Sinking Fund, as it has thus far been unable to purchase its own bonds to advantage for this purpose. So far, therefore, as can be ascertained, the outlook for the placing of this new loan is eminently satisfactory for American National credit, for the leading European houses will doubtless take considerable interests in the new Five ₱ cents, though nothing has yet been learned as to their movements. Gold was considerably affected by these reports, and the price went lower than for some weeks past. The opening sales were made at 110, and quickly advanced to 110⅛. At midday it fell to 109⅞, and shortly afterward touched 109¾, rallying to 109⅞ at the close. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $118,000 on account of interest, and $1,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The Customs receipts amounted to $333,000. The business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered gross clearances to the amount of $13,519,000; Gold balances, $1,132,150; Currency balances, $1,248,231. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $54,773,111; Currency balances, $3,697,705; Gold exchanges, $5,784,728; Gold balances, $834,251. Money continues extremely abundant at 2@3 ₱ cent. on call. In Gold the rates for carrying were 1@2 ₱ cent., and "flat" for borrowing. Governments declined slightly in sympathy with the lower price of Gold, and the transactions were small. Railway Mortgages were generally firm, but quiet. Bank Shares were dull and steady, and State Securities firm, but inactive.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 22.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday
U. S. New 5s, Reg., ('81)	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., ('62)	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., ('67)	117½	117⅜
American Gold	110⅛	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 86¾@$4 87
N. Y. Central & Hudson	99¾	99½
Chicago & Rock Island	97½	98
Pacific Mail	44⅜	44¼
St Paul Common	35⅛	34⅝
St. Paul Preferred	54	53⅞
Western Union	71¾	71½
Union Pacific	26⅝	26⅜
Lake Shore	73¼	71⅜
Toledo & Wabash	35¼	34¾
North-western Common	37⅛	37¼
North-western Preferred	55½	55
Delaware & Lackawanna	107¼	107¼
New-Jersey Central	106	105¾
Panama	110½	110
Erie	31⅞	31½
Ohio & Mississippi	25	25
C., C. & Indiana Central	17	17¼
Harlem	125	124½

The extreme prices of stocks and the total sales of shares are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	99¾	99½	1,100
Erie	31¾	31½	5,300
Lake Shore	73⅜	71⅜	53,300
North-western	37½	37¼	1,400
Rock Island	98⅛	98	900
Pacific Mail	44⅜	44⅛	2,300
St. Paul	35⅛	34⅜	6,400
Ohios	25	25	200
Western Union	71⅝	71⅛	10,600
Wabash	35¼	34¾	1,600
Union Pacific	26½	26¼	1,000
C., C. & I. C.	17½	17½	100
Panama	110	110	200
Del., Lack. & Western	107¼	107¼	200
B., H. & Erie Bonds	1½	1⅜	1,300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25	25	200
Pittsburg	87½	87½	200
Total			86,300

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	117¼	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	116⅛	116⅜
6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅛	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	113	113¼
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113	113¼
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114½	114¾
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117½
5-20s, 1865, New Registered	115⅛	115¼
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅜	116½
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¼	117½
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¼	116¾
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¼	117½
10-40s, Registered	112⅜	112⅝
10-40s, Coupons	113	113½
5s, 1881, Registered	111⅜	111⅝
5s, 1881, Coupons	112¾	113
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	88¾	89
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	80¼	80¾

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

California 7s........112	N.Y.6s, Canal l'n, '78.107
Connecticut 6s......102	N.Y.6s, Gold reg., '87.107
Georgia 6s.......... 73	N. Y. 6s, G. coup., '87.107
Ga. 7s, new bonds... 89	N. Y. 6s, Gold l'n, '83.107
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 80	N. Y. 6s, Gold l'n, '91.107
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.. 80	N. Y. 5s, Gold l'n, '75.105
Indiana 5s..........101	N. Y. 5s, Gold l'n, '76.105
Louisiana 6s......... 20	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J... 18
La. 6s, new bonds... 20	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.. 18
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 22	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J. & J. 36
Mich. 6s, 1878-1879...101	N. C. 6s, N. C.R.coup. off Jan. and July.. 25
Mich. 6s, 1883.......101	Ohio 6s, '75.......... 98
Mich. 7s, 1878.......100	Ohio 6s, '81..........102
Mo. 6s, due in 1874.. 99½	Ohio 6s, '86..........104
Mo. 6s, 1875......... 97½	Rhode Island 6s......101
Mo. 6s, 1876......... 97½	South Carolina 6s.... 25
Mo. 6s, 1877......... 95½	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 17
Mo. Long Bs., due '81 to '91 inclusive.... 93	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 17
Mo. Asylum or University, due 1892... 92½	S. C. 6s, F. Act, '66.. 20
Han. & St. Jo., '87... 92	S.C.6s, non-fund. bs.. 5½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.106¾	Tenn. 6s, new, n. s... 52
N.Y.6s, Canal l'n, '74.106½	Texas 10s of 1876..... 91
N.Y.6s, Canal l'n, '75.106½	Virginia 6s, old...... 28
N.Y. 6s, Canal l'n, '77.107	Va. 6s, new bonds... 28
	Va. 6s, con. bonds... 52¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..102⅛	Mich. C. con. 7s, 1902. 96¾
Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 21	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100¾
B. C. R. & M. 1st 7s g. 55	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 95
Chic. & Alton Inc... 95½	N. Y. C. 7s, '76......102
Jol. & Chi. 1st......105	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.104½
Chi., R. I. & Pac....103	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75...101
Cen. of N. J.1st,new.106⅛	Ohio & M. con. S. F. 89¾
Cen. of N. J. C. C...102	Ohio & Miss. con..... 87½
Chic. & N. W. I. Bd. 96	Ohio & Miss. 2d, con. 73
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 99	West. Pac. bds....... 75
Chi. & N. W.c.g.bds. 76¼	Un. Pac. 1st bds..... 82¾
Gal. & Chi. ext......103	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 80⅝
Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 90	Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 75
C., C., C. & I.7s, S. F.100	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 81⅛
D., L. & W. 7s, con..103⅝	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo 97½
Mor. & Essex 2d....104	P., F. W. & C. 1st...102¼
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. 96	P., F. W. & C. 3d... 96
Erie 1st Ext.........102½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....100
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 96	C., C. & I. 1st....... 81
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 92	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st... 94
B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77. 86	Alt. & T. H. 1st.....102
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱. ct., '75.101	B. & S. I. 1st 8s..... 95
M.S &N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.102	T., P. & W. 1st, E. D. 79½
Clev. & Tol. new bs. 97¼	T. & W. 1st Ext..... 96
Clev., P. & A. o. bs. 98	Tol.& W. 1st S .L.D. 77½
Buff. & Erie n. bs... 97	T. & W. 2d.......... 78
Buff. & St. Line 7s.. 95	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 91
Lake Sh. div. bds... 96	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 75
L. Sh. con. coup. 1st. 95	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 80
L. Sh. con. reg. 1st.. 95½	Laf., B. & M. 1st.... 75

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exchange.110⅛	Merchants' Ex.......106½
Bank. & Brok. Ass.. 80	Nassau..............106
Chemical............1019	New-York............120
City.................300	Ninth National......100
Commerce............120	Pacific..............165
Corn Exchange.......125	Peoples.............140
Gold Exchange.......110	Phenix.............. 96
Hanover.............101	Republic............108
Irving...............125	St. Nicholas.........110
Mechanics...........132	State of New-York..110
Merchants...........119	Union...............137½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101½	—
City 6s, New	104⅜	104½
Camden and Amboy	124¼	124⅜
Pennsylvania Central	99	99¼
Reading	111½	111¾
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	42	42¼
Philadelphia and Erie	19¼	19½
Northern Central	35	35½
Lehigh Navigation	44⅛	44¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

The Brewers' and Malsters' Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo.

Notice is given to stockholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company that a final dividend will be paid on assented stock on presentation and surrender of the Union Trust Company's certificates for the same at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall street.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has declared its fortieth dividend, *Ten ₱ cent.*, payable to stockholders on and after Aug. 1, proximo.

The St. Nicholas Insurance Company announces the declaration of a semi-annual dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 1, proximo.

The Pacific Bank, of New-York, has declared a quarterly dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Principal and Interest in Gold.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line, with Traffic Guarantee of Eastern Railroad Company, of Massachusetts, for sale by

Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y.	Fairbanks, Brown & Co., 2 Milk st., Boston.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 22, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	49	Spirits Turp., bbls	636
Bees-wax, pks	2	Leather, Sides	4,998
Copper, cakes	344	Stearine, pks	40
Cotton, bales	753	Tallow, pks	38
Eggs, bbls	1,452	Pork, pks	65
Flour, bbls	15,652	Cut-meats, pks	192
Wheat, bushels	67,505	Lard, tcs	144
Corn, bushels	268,795	Lard, kegs	153
Oats, bushels	10,900	Butter, pks	2,771
Grass-seed, bags	180	Cheese, pks	4,872
Hops, bales	31	Pea-nuts, bags	132
Bides, No	485	Starch, pks	380
Hides, bdls	14	Tobacco, hhds	1,312
Skins, No	94	Tobacco, pks	1,365
Moss, bales	55	Wool, bales	883
Resin, bbls	2,433	Whisky, bbls	455

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Tuisko, for London—4,158 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Eugenia, for Marseilles—1,682 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Strathearn, for Liverpool—63,943 bushels Corn, 393 hhds. Tobacco, 100 bxs. Extract, 4,500 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Resin.

By the brig Atlas, for Ancona—1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Nuova Fama, for Cork—22,484 bushels Corn.

By the bark Verien, for Stettin—3,030 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Bucefalo, for Liverpool—43,131 bushels Corn.

By the bark Eri Konig, for Liverpool—200 bbls. Residium, 2,674 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Naya, for Queenstown—2,718 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Alpha, for Cork—25,315 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Kronprinz Frederick Wilhelm, for Bremen—1 case Cigars, 16,384 bushels Corn, 12,710 bxs. Cheese, 200 tcs. Lard, 88 hhds. Tobacco, 26 bbls. Pork, 150 bxs. Bacon, 103 bales Cotton, 16 pks. Machinery, 27 cases Tobacco, 200 bbls. Shoe Pegs.

By the bark Hosea Rich, for Havre—4,331 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

ASHES—Dull; Pots quoted at $6 55; Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—In fair supply and limited demand at 30c.@33c. for Yellow.

COCOA—Has been sparingly dealt in, in a jobbing way, at about previous prices, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 11c.@12c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio firm, as quoted in our last, at from 18¾c.@21¾c., gold, for ordinary to prime invoices, with a fairly active demand noted. Sales, 7,993 bags by the South America, 4,000 bags by the St. Ursula, 1,913 bags by the Lulu, and 200 bags by the Merrimack, within the range. Also 2,900 bags Santos by the Excelsior, on private terms. Other kinds quiet, but steady, as last quoted.

COTTON—Has been in very slack demand for early delivery at about previous prices; sales, 513 bales to spinners, and 18 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, a less active business has been reported at, however, ¹⁄₃₂c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. advance, closing strong. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,300 bales, (of which 2,400 bales were last evening, and 6,900 bales to-day,) and 1,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16¼c.; August, 16¼c.@16 9-32c.; September, 16 21-32c.; October, 16 19-32c.; November, 16½c.; December, 16½c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 753 bales, including 73 bales from Norfolk, 482 bales from Savannah, 74 bales from Baltimore, and 124 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 795 bales, and thus far this week, 3,856 bales, against 5,832 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,746,542 bales, against 3,534,714 bales the previous season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 2,278 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 116,630 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 207,047 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EGGS—Continue in light supply and demand within the range of 20c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported at 21c.@23c. for fair to prime stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely dealt in at rather steadier rates. The export inquiry has been more animated, chiefly for regular shipping extras for the English markets within the range of $5 65@$5 90 for standard to good lines; and for choice City Mill stock for the West Indies and South America, at $6 80@$7 ₱ bbl. On this basis 8,400 bbls. have been placed. Sour Flour has attracted more attention, the demand having been mostly for stock available at from $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl. Superfine and No. 2 Flour rather quiet at about former figures. Trade and Family Extras have been in moderate request and held with more confidence. The sales since our last have been 17,500 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5 25@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 75@$4 50; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 15; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 60@$6 10, chiefly at $5 70@$5 90; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 10@$7, chiefly at $6 50@$7, for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 55@$6 10, chiefly at $5 70@$5 90; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 60@$6 15, mainly at $5 75@$6; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 25, mainly at $5 75@$6; and trade family Extras within the previous range....Southern Flour has been moderately sought after, and quoted rather steadier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 95 for poor to choice Shipping, and $7@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been scarce and wanted at full rates. We quote at from $5 20@$6 60 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 475 bbls., chiefly at $6 35@$6 60 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been rather quiet, yet steady, ranging from $3 65@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 65 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered much less freely, and has been quoted generally 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel higher, thus checking operations, though a good demand has been noted, especially for prime stock for export. Winter Wheat has been in moderate supply and demand at about previous prices for old crop, with new crop quoted easier and irregular as the receipts increase. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 195,000 bushels at $1 32½@$1 36 for No. 1 Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 33 for fair; $1 35 for strictly prime, afloat, and $1 33 for strictly prime, in store; $1 32@$1 33 for No. 2 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring; $1 29@$1 30 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 27@$1 29 for ordinary to prime No. 2 Chicago do., closing with $1 29 reported bid, and $1 30 asked for prime; $1 20@$1 35 for ungraded Spring, in store and afloat; $1 50 for new White Western; $1 35@$1 50 for new Red and Amber Southern....Corn has been very freely dealt in, largely on export account, at a further improvement of about 1c. a bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 351,000 bushels at 77c.@79½c. for very poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 79c.@79½c. for sailing vessel stock, closing with 79½c. reported bid for prime samples; 79½c.@81c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western, and 86c.@88c. for White do.; and 50,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, August delivery, at 79½c....Rye and Barley about as last quoted....Of Barley-malt, 5,000 bushels six-rowed State were reported sold on private terms; market about steady....Oats have advanced sharply on an active demand, mostly in Mixed Western, on trade account, closing very firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 82,500 bushels at 63c.@67½c. for Mixed Western, mostly at 63½c.@65c., and closing at 65c. for prime, in store, and 67c. for do., afloat; 70c.@72c. for White Western, and 67c. for Mixed State, from track....Feed in more request within the range of $20@$32 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw, afloat, as last quoted.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 2,000 rolls Domestic, here and in Boston, at 12½c. Market steady, but otherwise dull.

HEMP—Has been slow of sale, with prices quoted about as before. Of Jute Butts, 900 bales were placed at 2¾c., currency. American Hemp quoted at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 8½c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6½c.@6¾c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at steady rates; sales, 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 2,000 Dry Texas, 300 Country Steers, and 500 City Slaughter on private terms. The stock in first hands to-day was 154,500 Hides and 1,133 bales do., against 223,500 Hides and 853 bales do. same time last year. We quote: Dry Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 25 to 28 lbs., 26c.@27c.; Buenos Ayres, 20 to 25 lbs., 26½c.; Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ lbs., 25½c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 25c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 24½c.@25c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 24c.; Central American, 18 to 21 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, 20 to 22 lbs., 20½c.@21½c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 9 to 13 lbs., 25c.; Truxillo, 15 to 17 lbs., 22c.; Zanzibar, 10 to 12 lbs., 18c., all gold, selected; Sierra Leone, 9 to 10 lbs., 28c., currency, selected; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Indianola and San Antonio, 20 to 25 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Corpus Christi, 20 to 25 lbs., 23c.; Southern, 12 to 18 lbs., 18c., currency, as they run. And Dry-salted Hides thus: Chili, 29 to 32 lbs., 18c.; Maranham, 25 to 28 lbs., 15c.; Pernambuco, 28 to 30 lbs., 15c.; Bahia, 28 to 30 lbs., 15c.; Maracaibo, 30 to 33 lbs., 15c.; Savanilla, 26 to 30 lbs., 15c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 24 to 28 lbs., 19½c.@20c., currency, as they run; Texas and Southern, 24 to 30 lbs., 14c.@16c., currency, as they run. Wet-salted Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 46 to 50 lbs., 12½c.; Rio Grande, 44 to 48 lbs., 12½c.; California, 45 to 50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35 to 40 lbs., 11c.; New-Orleans City, 60 to 80 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, selected; Texas pulled and packer, 60 to 80 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Texas knife, 50 to 80 lbs., 10½c.@11½c.; Southern, 20 to 50 lbs., 9½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60 to 80 lbs., 10½c.@10¾c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45 to 60 lbs., 9¼c.@9½c., currency, selected. East India stock thus: Calcutta City Slaughter, 10 lbs., 17c.; Calcutta City Slaughter, 13 to 15 lbs., 15½c.; Calcutta City Dead Green, 9 to 10 lbs., 13½c.; Calcutta City Buffalo, 18 to 22 lbs., 13½c., gold.

HOPS—Trade has been slow in nearly all kinds, with values, however, quoted steady for the better qualities, which have not been offered with much freedom. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c. English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; Californians, 25c.@35c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Has been in fair request, with the better grades of Sole quoted firm. Upper stock steady. Rough Leather weak and irregular as to values. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ₱ lb.... Crop Slaughtered thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ lb.... Texas thus: Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 32c.@33c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Quiet, but firm, to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull to-day, but quoted steady on the basis of $2 25 for Strained; sales, 100 bbls. good Strained at $2 30, and 300 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 85 ₱ 280 lbs....Of Wilmington Tar, 240 bbls. were reported sold at $2 80 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quiet at 37c.@37½c. for merchantable; sales, 100 bbls., part at the latter rate.

PETROLEUM—Crude firm, but quiet at 5c. in bulk....Refined dull at 12c.@12½c. here, and 11⅞c.@12c. at Philadelphia, for early delivery; sales here, 1,000 bbls., July, at 12c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 16¾c.@17c....Naphtha, 7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has again been quite actively sought after, chiefly on speculative account, at firmer prices. Western advices continue favorable to holders. Sales have been reported since our last for early delivery of 150 bbls. Western Mess at $21, closing with $21 bid and up to $21 50 asked, with Prime Mess quoted at $19 25@$19 50, and Extra Prime at $18 50. And for forward delivery of Western Mess, 325 bbls., August options, at $20 60@$21, closing at $20 85@$21, and 3,500 bbls., September, at $21@$21 25, closing at $21 25....Dressed Hogs have been quoted from 8⅝c.@8¾c., for City, on a fair inquiry....Cut Meats, very firm and buoyant in price, on a moderately active demand. Offerings limited. Sales include small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 1,250 Pickled Hams at 14¼c.@14¾c.; 1,800 Smoked Hams, mainly at 16c.; 9,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 lbs., at 9¾c.; 10 bxs. Rib Bellies at 10¼c.; 35 bxs. Clear Bellies, at 11c....Bacon scarce and wanted; held at very full rates. Sales 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½c.; quoted at 10½c.@10¾c., with Short Clear nominal.... Lard has been further advanced ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. on restricted offerings and an active inquiry, chiefly speculative, but closed less firmly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last for early delivery of 1,225 tcs. Western Steam at 12⅜c.@12½c., closing at 12½c. for strictly prime; 220 tcs. City do. at 12¼c., held at the close at 12¼c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 11½c.; and 800 tcs. Refined on private terms, quoted at 12¾c.@13c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,250 tcs., August options, at 12 5-16c.@12⅝c., closing at 12 5-16c.; 750 tcs., September, at 12 7-16c.@12½c., closing at 12 7-16c.; 3,250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 10 3-16c.@10⅜c., closing at 10¼c....Beef quiet at former quotations....Trade in Butter has been comparatively tame. The finer grades of State have been held with a fair show of firmness; Western depressed. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 33c.@35c. for extra choice; 16c.@22c. for ordinary to very choice Western, and 24c.@28c. for fancy do....Cheese has been moderately active, with Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 10½c.@12¾c., chiefly at 11c.@12½c. for good to very choice; State Dairy, 6c.@11½c.; Western, 6c.@11½c.

SEEDS—Rough Flax has been in demand on the basis of $2 10, from dock, with sales reported of 800 bushels. Other kinds quiet. Clover quoted at 10c.@10½c.; Timothy at $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ bushel; Calcutta Linseed nominal at $2 50@$2 52½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in fair request at firm prices. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c.@55c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 46c.@50c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.; Payta, 48c.; Curacoa, 52c.; Cape, 37½c.@40c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after, with Castile at 9c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw firm at 7¾c.@8c. for fair to good refining stock, but less active. Sales to-day, 1,023 hhds. and 9,000 bags, including 515 hhds. refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c.; 450 hhds. Martinique at 7⅝c.; 58 hhds. Trinidad at 7½c., and 9,000 bags Manila at 7½c. ₱ lb.....Refined steady and in fair request; quotations as in our last.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair demand at firm prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 190,000 lbs., within the range of 8c.@8¼c. for fair to strictly prime....Stearine firmer and wanted. Sales, 50 tcs. Western at 14c., and 50 tcs. do., August delivery, at 14c....Of Grease, 20,000 lbs. Cracklin sold at 8½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in comparatively slack demand, within the previous range. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Advanced to 99c. per gallon on sales of 250 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—The general market shows less activity with Grain rates, on berth ruling lower and irregular, and general cargo rates about as before. A very slow chartering business has been reported at about previous figures. The demand was mostly for vessels suited to the Grain trade....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 12,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d.@7¾d. ₱ bushel; 120 tons Oil-cake at 22s. 6d.; 77 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; 200 bbls. Resin on private terms; and by steam, 2,300 bxs. Cheese at 50s.@60s., and 950 bxs. Bacon at 45s.@55s. ₱ ton, with Grain quoted altogether nominal at about 9d. ₱ standard bushel; Also, a British ship, 1,325 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. The British steam-ship, 1,118 tons, reported, yesterday, for London, with 80,000 bushels Grain at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter, has been ordered to Liverpool, this option having been reserved to the charterer....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 6½d.; 8,000 bushels do., in bags, at 7d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@8½d. ₱ bushel, equal to about 56,000 bushels do. on the basis of 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter; also, a Norwegian steam-ship, 1,345 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For the United Kingdom, direct two barks, with Phosphates, from South Carolina, reported at 31s.@32s....For Bristol, an American bark, 611 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms....For Cork and orders an Austrian bark, 517 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 6s., and £10 gratuity; another, 514 tons, hence, with about 2,750 quarters do., at 6s. ₱ quarter. Also, a ship, 685 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Bremen by steam, 100 bales Cotton at ½c. ₱ lb.; 16,400 bushels Corn at 11d. ₱ bushel; 115 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 35s. for hhds.; 350 pks. Lard and Bacon at 30s. ₱ ton; and 250 pks. merchandise on private terms.... For Rotterdam, by a Dutch steam-ship, (2,400 tons,) equal to 45,000 bushels Grain, reported at the exceptionally low rate of 5d. ₱ bushel....For Copenhagen, a Norwegian bark, 495 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Pernambuco and Bahia, a British brig, 210 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, on private terms....For Boston, a brig, with Lumber, from Pensacola, on private terms; also an American bark, 874 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, on private terms....For New-York, a British bark, 630 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, including Tin, at 40s., Gambier at 57s. 6d., and light freight at 70s.@77s. 6d.; and an American schooner, 406 tons, with general cargo, from do., at 60s.@67s. 6d.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 70 bales; gross, 287 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,452 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 27,003 bales.

MOBILE, July 22.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 5 bales; exports, coastwise, 224 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,950 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling 15¾c.; net receipts, 75 bales; exports to France, 1,693 bales; coastwise, 59 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 7,149 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Cotton steady; Middling 16c.; net receipts, 52 bales; gross, 52 bales; exports coastwise, 302 bales; sales, 122 bales; stock, 9,701 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 22.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 6 bales; exports coastwise, 224 bales; stock, 543 bales.

GALVESTON, July 22.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 23 bales; sales 273 bales; stock, 5,927 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 22—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29½.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 85c.

5:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £346,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 87½c.

FRANKFORT, July 22.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 37s. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 59s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Lard, 54s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,300 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 8 3-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜d.

LONDON, July 22.—Tallow, 40s. 6d.@40s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 8¼d.@8½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Whale-oil, £31 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, July 22.—Petroleum, 30f. ₱ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAUSTUS AND MEPHISTOPHELES.—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Pieault and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Rentz and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

The whole country will overflow with a turbid stream of gush and rant concerning the "great scandal." Yesterday the tide set in strongly. "Unless this frightful exposition is answered promptly and fully," says the *Tribune*, "the most famous pulpit the world has ever seen, since Paul preached on the hill of Mars, is silenced." "It is almost too painful to dwell on these things," says the pious *Herald*, reeking with the advertisements of courtesans. The "classic" and "superb-Englished" *World* describes TILTON as "koprophagous," which beats SHERIDAN'S abuse of his landlady. If we remember, he only called her a parallelogram. The *Lobbyists' Advertiser* denies that "it was necessary to keep open the wounds already given for the purpose of spreading the virus through the system of an already sufficiently contaminated community." That comes of keeping a "doctor" on the premises. The *Golden Age* says, "our idol has been broken; the richest jewel in our casket seems a thing of paste." And this is only the beginning! *Quanta patimur*, as the *World* would say—see its dictionary of quotations.

As for the method by which Mr. TILTON'S statement became public, a remarkable "revelation" will be found to-day in our news columns. Mr. TILTON evidently is not responsible for the publication—in this matter, if in no other, he has been a grossly ill-used man. It appears that a "friend," Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, called upon him on Saturday last, and offered to assist him. Mr. TILTON was "wearied and worn with copying papers, saying that he must do it himself, for he could not trust the facts to an amanuensis." Mr. MAVERICK thereupon offered to copy the statement, so that he (TILTON) "might get a chance to rest and sleep." Mr. TILTON seems to have been glad to accept this offer, and then or at some other time, MAVERICK made a secret copy of the statement, took it away with him, and published it. All this is recounted by Mr. MAVERICK himself, not only without a blush, but with pride. "I did right," he says, "and stand by the act." We should say that every man placed in a trying and delicate position would be delighted to have Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK as a friend.

It is reported that Secretary BRISTOW intends to enforce the letter and spirit of the civil service rules in his department. We sincerely hope that he will not be turned from his wise determination by the influence of the place-hunters and politicians. The force employed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury is enormous, much larger than that of any other branch of the civil service. Its government by the rules laid down by the Civil Service Commission would be applying to that system of appointments and promotions a more satisfactory test than has yet been given it. Moreover, such an application, rigidly insisted upon, ought to satisfy those critics who insist that nobody believes in the so-called reformation of the service.

Mr. GLADSTONE has not sulked in his tent very long. He has reappeared with a new bid for popularity—and yet not precisely a new one, for it has been long anticipated. On the last occasion when Mr. GLADSTONE lost his place, he came out with his proposal to disestablish the Protestant Church in Ireland, and thus secured at one *coup* the votes of the Roman Catholics and the Dissenters. Such a combination necessarily carried all before it, and Mr. GLADSTONE is apparently bent on trying the same tactics again. He has brought forward six resolutions in the House of Commons which, the *Times* says, would render the continued existence of the Church of England almost impossible. "There is no mincing the matter; the speech is about the most destructive ever made by a man whose words are really weapons for good or for ill. It amounts to an elaborate and impassioned argument for the repeal of the Act of Uniformity." And the *Times* (July 11) goes on to say: "Church people must take their course. They may, if they please, take Mr. GLADSTONE once more for their prophet and lawgiver. If they do, they can hardly be said to follow blindly, for they know whither he has led one Church, and they may guess where a policy, at present without one single positive landmark, is likely to land another." Here, then, opens another phase of what Mr. GLADSTONE'S friends call his "intellectual development," and the only question is how long will it take Mr. GLADSTONE to complete his growth, and to announce that the "hour has come" for disestablishing the National Church?

The comet has been very carefully tracked in England by the astronomers there. One of these gentlemen, Mr. W. F. DENNING, records the fact that he distinctly saw several "faint stars glimmering through the densest part of its tail." It will be remembered that a similar fact was noticed in reference to the tail of DONATI'S comet, which appeared in 1858. Mr. HUGGINS has brought the spectroscope to bear on COGGIA'S comet, but at the date of his last letter his observations were incomplete, and he preferred "not to draw from them the information they seem to contain as to the nature of these strange bodies." We hope shortly to hear of the results of the careful observations made by our own astronomers.

Another "statement" we are now told, is ready for publication, or at least for delivery to the Governor. This is the statement of Mayor HAVEMEYER in reply to the charges brought against him. The Mayor says he thinks it would be "indecorous" on his part to publish his narrative at present, and we are very glad that he takes that view of the matter, because his story would occupy about a page of THE TIMES, and we would rather not lumber up our columns with that sort of thing if we can help it. HAVEMEYER is superseded in the public interest—in these days no man, not even a HAVEMEYER, can be quite sure that he will remain a first-class "sensation" for the space of twenty-four hours. Somebody or something else is sure to come along and cut him out. But dull and tedious as the Mayor and everything relating to him is, we confess we would rather have to deal with him than with the repulsive subject which has suddenly been forced upon the public attention.

President MACMAHON yesterday concisely stated his position as regards the formation of a Government for France. He says he was not summoned to power for the purpose of restoring either the monarchy or the Empire. As for taking up the task of constituting a definite Republic, the Marshal declares that the law creating the Septennate left him free also in that particular. In the Septennate, in fact, he sees the only hope of a government calculated to inspire confidence and respect. This is in exact accordance with MACMAHON'S latest course, and we may now expect to see the Assembly called upon to pass the Constitutional bill of the Committee of Thirty and such other measures as the existing government considers necessary to fortify its position. Meantime, vigorous preparations are being made to force an early dissolution of the Assembly. The indications are favorable to the hopes of the friends of this proposition, and they are confident of securing now 300 votes in the Assembly.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has taken a practical though tardy step to procure the recovery of the abducted child of Mr. ROSS. The reward of $20,000 which is offered by the Mayor is munificent enough, one should suppose, to stimulate the most active pursuit, if it does not also induce some of the kidnappers to betray their comrades.

MR. BEECHER'S DEFENSE.

The statement which Mr. BEECHER has just issued in reply to the accusations of Mr. TILTON exhibits two widely different methods of dealing with facts. There is the explicit, outspoken way adopted in the opening and closing paragraphs, which everybody can understand; and there is the roundabout, obscure style in which the body of the document is couched, that nobody, destitute of some special key to the circumstances, can profess to understand. Let us take the intelligible part of the statement first. Mr. BEECHER begins by saying that as he must look to the Committee of Investigation for his final vindication, it is to them that he must address a complete answer to the charges made against him. But the reputation of Mrs. TILTON, which her husband has so grossly assailed, demands immediate defense, and that Mr. BEECHER makes haste to offer. He "rejects with indignation any imputation which reflects upon her honor or his own," and in the closing paragraph of the statement he gives "the most explicit, comprehensive, and solemn denial" of every statement connecting him dishonorably with Mrs. TILTON, or impugning her honor and purity. Reserving a detailed answer to Mr. TILTON'S "extraordinary" indictment, he brands the two incidents proving improper intercourse, to which Mr. TILTON testifies of his own knowledge, as being "absolutely false." He adds, "nothing of the kind ever occurred, or any semblance of such things."

These about exhaust the direct and intelligible declarations of Mr. BEECHER, and it need not be added they leave very grave questions of veracity to be settled as between him and Mr. TILTON. The narrative which professes to explain the true significance of Mr. BEECHER'S published letters and his true relations to the Tilton family, is distressingly vague. As nearly as we can make out it, is as follows: As child, girl, and woman, Mr. BEECHER took a deep and affectionate interest in the welfare of the lady who became Mrs. TILTON. That interest was shared by his own wife, and when "serious difficulties" began to appear in Mrs. TILTON'S household, it was to Mrs. BEECHER she resorted for counsel. The reader naturally inquires what these "serious difficulties" were and, looking a little further on, is led to infer that they were closely connected with the change in religion and social views which was then coming over the mind of Mr. TILTON. In other words, Mr. TILTON was coming under the influence of free-love doctrines, and we can hardly help assuming that his wife believed he was lapsing into practices in harmony with those doctrines. At any rate, she regarded his influence as dangerous to his family, she ceased to have her former reliance on his judgment, and her confidence in her husband decreased with the increased confidence which her trying circumstances demanded she should place in her friend and Pastor. It was under such circumstances that Mr. BEECHER and his wife, "acting from sympathy, and, as it subsequently appeared, without full knowledge, gave unadvised counsel which tended to harm."

At this point the ordinary reader will be likely to abandon the attempt to find out what Mr. BEECHER is driving at. It was this counsel—evidently to separate from her husband—given to Mrs. TILTON "without full knowledge, " which did all the mischief. After giving this piece of hasty advice, Mr. BEECHER was "suddenly and rudely aroused to the reality of impending danger" by the disclosure of great domestic distress, the likelihood of separation, and the scattering of a family for whom he had always maintained the deepest attachment. But why the awakening to the apparently obvious consequences of his advice should have been either rude or sudden, we are unable to conceive, any more than why the revelation of the state of Mr. TILTON'S feelings should have plunged Mr. BEECHER into a state of sorrow and excitement greater than he had ever experienced in his life. But if these things are obscure, what shall we say of this? "Even to be suspected of having offered, under the privileges of a peculiarly sacred relation, an indecorum to a wife and mother could not but deeply wound any one who is sensitive to the honor of womanhood." Who suspected Mr. BEECHER, what is the act called an indecorum, how should these suspicions have tended to aggravate the effect of certain malignant rumors in regard to another case, and why should the impending social catastrophe in the Tilton family be called a "flagrant outbreak"? These are questions which may fairly be asked of a man who knows the uses of plain speech so well as Mr. BEECHER, and who was never accused of a weakness for haziness of style.

Till we get some key to the connecting links of this mystery, it is useless to attempt to guess why Mr. BEECHER should have been tempted to express, in his conversation with Mr. MOULTON, "in the strongest language, overburdened with the exaggeration of impassioned sorrow," his intense remorse for his hasty advice. The "horror of the evil imputed, that filled me with morbid intensity at the very shadow of it," is another of the inexplicable sentences whose meaning depends on the understanding of a narrative not yet plainly given. After making due allowance for the excited state of Mr. BEECHER'S feelings in penning this document, let us hope that he will follow it up with something that plain people can understand, and that will furnish his friends with a substantial reason for the faith which they still repose in his unsullied honor.

THE MIDSUMMER CHILD-SLAUGHTER.

We wish the people of this City could become thoroughly aroused to the terrible significance of the fact that 402 infants have been carried off from their midst in one week. Why should children die off more rapidly in the centre of New-York than they do in the fever-nests of Whitechapel and other densely-crowded slums of the British metropolis? Why should a rate of infant mortality which would create a positive panic there be regarded with comparative indifference here? The first question will never be seriously pondered till we contrive to change the state of public sentiment indicated in the second. The prime necessity is to awaken the people to the gravity of the situation, and that can only be done by persistent and close comparison with other cities. Here are the latest figures of the English Registrar General bearing upon the infant mortality among the three and a quarter millions of people inhabiting the metropolitan district: Diarrheal diseases carried off 68 persons in London during the last week in June; of these 55 were infants under one year. There were 34 deaths from scarlet fever, 22 from measles, and 5 from diphtheria.

Suppose these diseases had been as fatal in London as they were in New-York three weeks later, the figures would have assumed the following proportions: Instead of 55 infant deaths from diarrhea, there would have been 1,027 deaths; instead of 34 fatal cases of scarlet fever, there would have been 149; instead of measles causing 22 deaths, it would have caused 107, and instead of there being only 5 victims of diphtheria, there would have been 166. In other words, in New-York during the third week of July there were eighteen times as many infant deaths from diarrhea as there were in London during the week last reported; scarlet fever was more than four times as fatal; measles was five times as fatal, and diphtheria was thirty-three times as fatal.

The difference against New-York revealed by these figures is simply appalling. It is true that the third week of July is, with us, the most fatal of the year, but for several weeks to come the infant deaths in this City will probably be only a trifle lower than the terrible rate of last week, and by the time the record is closed for July and August we shall undoubtedly find that in these eight weeks our one million of people have lost more infants than are sacrificed out of the 3,250,000 of London population during the entire year. At this rate, the tenement-house population of New-York—for they, of course, are the chief sufferers—will shortly cease to be able to bring their children to maturity at all, and New-York will become a place to which laboring men will come with the certainty of having their homes rendered desolate.

There can be no question that the excessive infant mortality of this City is a preventible evil, and it concerns the very existence of the City itself that its causes should be removed. We must find some authority strong enough to grapple with the abuses of overcrowding, defective sewerage, poisonous accumulations of liquid and solid filth outside of the homes of the poor, and defective ventilation and neglect of the simplest sanitary measures inside. The root of the evil must be reached by a vigorous and comprehensive system of public administration, which, hopeless as it may appear now, has only to become a fixed public demand to be attained. The laboring class of this City have strong affections for their children, as well as those more fortunately situated. Once let them fairly understand that dishonest sewer contractors, aided by corrupt inspectors, that a rotten Street-cleaning Bureau, an inefficient Police system, and an imperfect building law, are among the causes that bring death so often into their homes, and we should soon have such an outburst of indignation against the administration of public affairs as would put a speedy end to its present imbecility. Meanwhile, the poor children, who are dying by hundreds, need an organized system of medical attention. Whatever organization can show any ability to relieve the terrible distress of the pining little ones ought to be encouraged. The Children's Aid Society is doing a good deal in this direction, and only needs public support to do still more. But every church and every mission in the City can find room to co-operate in so extensive a work. It needs a careful selection of instruments and incessant and minute attention. But surely no nobler work can be recommended to Christian men and women than the saving of infant lives, and the dispelling of one of the keenest of sorrows from the homes of the poor.

FRAME HOUSES.

The danger from wooden buildings in cities has been again forcibly illustrated. It was a mere matter of accident that the illustration was not still more significant. The wonder in regard to the recent Chicago fire is, as our readers are well aware, not so much that it was so destructive, but that it was not a great deal more so.

There are, we believe, in all our large cities, ordinances against the erection of frame buildings. These regulations are, in some places, very loosely enforced; but we have nothing at present to say on that point. What we wish here to speak about is the construction of such buildings in places where there are no enactments of this kind. It would seem to require no great sagacity to know that a combustible building would burn just as fast if other houses had been put up around it after it was erected, as it would if it had been originally placed in the midst of the other houses; and yet this very obvious idea is one that seldom seems to occur to the people of villages which are expected to grow into cities, or to the inhabitants of suburbs which the closely-built portions of cities are likely eventually to include.

Our people have, as a general rule, a great propensity to build wooden houses. The only very marked exception to this which we can think of is the old settled counties of Pennsylvania. Almost everywhere else, stone or brick buildings are scarcely ever seen at all in the rural districts, and very few of them even in pretty large towns. For this there are four principal reasons: First the frame buildings are considered more economical; second, they are thought to be less liable to dampness; third, they can be more rapidly constructed, and fourth, the people have become accustomed to them.

The last mentioned of these reasons is, in many cases, the most potent. Houses are not the only thing in which people adhere to a custom long after the circumstances under which it originated have disappeared. In former days, the first two reasons which we have specified for the prevalence of frame buildings had much more force than now. Lumber was cheap, and bricks and good building-stone were dear, and often hard to obtain at any price. The only choice enjoyed by many families in regard to a residence lay between a wooden house and living out of doors. This is still true in some localities; but, on the other hand, there are many men who fancy it to be true, when their only ground for such a supposition is that it was so in the case of their fathers.

In regard to the quickness with which frame houses can be erected, there can be no doubt that they possess, in that respect, a great advantage. It must be acknowledged, also, that while the importance of this rapidity is often overrated, there are sometimes circumstances which render it a matter of very great moment. This is especially true in the West. Still, a great deal more might have been done in many Western towns than has been done to prevent the existence of whole rows of structures, which are as easily set on fire as a pile of shavings.

In regard to the first two reasons which we have mentioned as occasioning the building of so many frame houses, we believe that, in many localities at least, they are both entirely fallacious. As for cheapness, the difference between the cost of a stone or brick wall and of a frame and clapboards, forms, at the present prices of lumber on the seaboard, so small a percentage of the cost of a house that it is scarcely worth considering. Indeed, there are many experienced builders who are decidedly of the opinion that, taking into the calculation the cost of repairing and keeping painted a wooden structure, a brick or stone one is, in the long run, much the cheaper. As for dryness, the superiority of a frame house in this respect is very much a matter of tradition. A stone or brick dwelling, with the rooms plastered in the old-fashioned way directly upon the wall, is, no doubt, apt to be damp; but a house in which the walls are furred and lathed, and which is properly constructed in other respects, is no more liable to be damp, even in the open country, than a frame house.

The tendency of population in the past few years has been greatly toward collecting itself in towns and cities. In the meantime, many people who have been brought up on farms forget that there is any way in which a house can take fire except from the inside, or that, if it does ignite, it endangers any property but that of its owner or occupant. Such people, accordingly, when they move to a village or town, often build just as they had been accustomed to do in the open country. It would be well if the local authorities in our villages and small cities would look to this matter more closely than they are doing. Many of these places are growing very rapidly. Even a few months' delay may, in the case of some of them, eventually be productive of very disastrous consequences.

WESTERN GRANGERS.

It is increasingly evident in the Eastern States that the movement of the Grangers in the West is destined to produce important effects in the distribution of capital. It does not make a material difference whether the higher United States Courts annul or confirm the State laws passed affecting the interests of the railroads. The great fact will remain that whole communities which have been largely built up by the aid of Eastern and European capital, are now turning on the important interests which have enriched them, and would, if possible, confiscate or reduce their properties. The Granger movement, in the eyes of capitalists, is an assault on property. The alarm which it occasions is not solely from the loss brought to individual companies, but because it appears as though a portion of the West were making an attack on the rights which lie at the basis of all order and society. If the owners of a railroad can be made by law to conduct their business at a loss, or with small profits, to please the multitude who benefit by it, why should not, with more propriety, the stockholders of a bank be made to bank with small profits?

This interference would follow—in fact, ought legitimately to precede—the other. The banking of national banks is an interest far more directly concerning the welfare of the whole people, and one which emanates from the people more immediately than railroading. Equally so with that large class of Eastern investments in the West—loans on bond and mortgage. Why should the bloated capitalists of the East be permitted to wring nine and ten per cent. from the hard-pressed Western farmer? This is as much a burden on his getting wheat and corn to market as the high prices of freight. If he only paid seven per cent. he would not be obliged to burn his corn for fuel. Why should not some Wisconsin Legislature pass a law making more than seven per cent. for mortgages usury, and, perhaps, impeding foreclosure? The oppressed farmer would be at once relieved.

Then take the investments which are beginning in manufactures in the West. The Western agriculturist, no doubt, finds it hard that the manufacturer should be making his twelve per cent., while he barely keeps his farm from foreclosure. Why may he not legislate to limit the profits of this business, and thus to distribute property better? It is such thoughts and anxious fears as these that begin to haunt the timid minds of capitalists. That sense of security of property which is the basis of all social progress has been shocked.

The immediate result is not so clear. The repudiating or communistic laws of the West, if temporarily acquiesced in, will undoubtedly, for a brief period, benefit the States which have passed them. They will enjoy the advantages of the profits they have wrested from the rightful owners. They will have lower freights and cheaper transit. But every one of the Western States is in incessant want of capital to build houses, clear farms, make roads and bridges, construct canals and railways, and promote every kind of improvement. For a time foreign or Eastern capital will be much cut off; but the wealthy or thriving States of the Central West and the North-west can each year save a great deal, and at once appropriate it to internal improvements. Profits will be lower, progress slower, and all things move at a more moderate rate. Still the advance may be quite as wholesome. On the other hand, the more frontier States like Texas, and Kansas, and Minnesota, which have begun important improvements, will be obliged to stop. The railroads commenced will not be finished; towns laid out will exist only in air; farm lands will fall in value; the tide of immigration will stop in the older States, for in the far West everything depends on railroad connection. If there be no railway, the value of the farm departs and population goes elsewhere. We have no question that the Grangers have retarded the growth of such States as we mentioned by many years. And, as one part reacts on another, the whole West will be set back some years in a progress which had, perhaps, become too rapid for its own welfare.

But capital must go somewhere. It will undoubtedly pour itself out over our Eastern improvements and channels of production. Manufacturing will be advanced, shipping increased, new railroads and canals will be built here, and a new activity spring up in the coast States. Profits will be lower, and the rate of interest must fall, for profits of production and of investment at the West have undoubtedly kept up rates for money here. We shall have a business here more like that in Europe—more regular, with great competition and small profits—perhaps, in many respects, a healthful condition for us all.

The sudden and brilliant fortunes made by Western speculation will cease. Wealth must be won by slow and patient industry, and great caution and judgment. We doubt if, this year, we have the usual Autumn stringency or panic, because of the accumulation of capital here on account of the dread of the Granger movements. In time, of course, this ease of the market and accumulation of money here will lead to speculation again; but for many years, in our opinion, the Grangers will have brought a certain calm to the fevered speculations of our Eastern capitalists. The East will now show a more regular and measured growth.

OUR PARK.

"Waiter," said BRUMMELL, when a well-meaning gentleman, on joining a party, offered to resign to him his chair, "Waiter, give me a cool chair." This was not pure gratuitous impertinence. In days like those which we are having, and are yet to have, nothing cool is superfluous. The train of ideas suggested by the story of some seaside fishing-tackle tricks, when told inland in such days, is eminently refreshing. Even the bills and cuts which announce races in the swimming baths impart a coolness to the imagination, and keep one comfortable all the way down, though the sun beat with unbridled rays. First one thinks of Lord BYRON swimming the Hellespont. Then the fancy strays to our own BEN FRANKLIN; "I taught," writes the philosopher in his memoirs, "WYGATE to swim, and made him a good swimmer. Leaping once from our boat into the river, I swam from Chelsea to Blackfriars, performing many feats that surprised and pleased with their novelty, practicing and improving on THEVENOT'S motions, and aiming at the graceful." It seems funny to think of the philosophic statesman—of whom it was said, "*eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis*"—tumbling in the Thames like a porpoise taught to dance. The artificial waters in the Central Park would have equal attractions for our City youths, but the scholarly STEBBINS has not yet opened "the Lake" to the great unwashed. Yet the park has been the means of doing incalculable good, and is thought of with affection by everybody who is compelled to remain in town during the Summer.

For thousands of our fellow-citizens there is no Newport, no White Mountains, no Adirondacks, no Long Branch. The park is the Newport, White Mountains, Adirondacks, and Long Branch of the million. Let the million see that its beauties are not debased, its strength not shrunk and stinted, by any niggardly hand. It is really, as now directed, a thing of beauty of which New-York may well feel proud, and in which it may find an inestimable blessing as well as pride. Other and older parks may produce different beauties from our suburban Arcadia, but very few can show such a combination, not the smallest element of which is at this season its endless and most picturesque variety of color. If we do not find there the patriarchs of the grove, with their massive splendor of foliage, we have many of their descendants putting forth their light, and glowing with the charm of freshness and of youth. You may go and visit, at great discomfort and expense, the Rocky or the White Mountains, or steam, as thousands are now doing, to see the Lower Apennines, or the Alps themselves, and not see a spot so piquant and so pleasant, where art contributes music, sculpture, zoölogy, under most refined and able direction, to make nature itself more beautiful. You can, on one side, view the beautiful panorama of the Harlem Valley and the Sound, and, turning to the other, see beneath you one of even now the greatest cities of the world—as seen from there a vast, smoky mystery, the busy hum of its ceaseless traffic ever haunting the fancy, if not the ear. And, standing on this spot, the enervated New-Yorker may quaff air pouring as fresh and unsullied from the country as if he were twenty or fifty miles away. That the blessing thus conferred is duly estimated is shown by the great accession of visitors who avail themselves of it. An eminent writer has recently said it is the strong tendency of our times to diffuse among the many the advantages so long confined to the few. If this be true, the Park is eminently adapted to the spirit and circumstances of our time, and if it continues to be cared for with that intelligence, and that loving and untiring zeal which characterizes Col. STEBBINS' administration, heartily aided by his brother Commissioners, it will each year prove itself a more efficient instrument in promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the many.

"You take my life when you do take the means whereby I live," may be said of the Board of Apportionment. If this board persists in the indulgence of personal rancor at the expense of the public, the music in the Park which formed so attractive a charm must soon be silent, and many other luxuries and enjoyments cut altogether or curtailed. One might fancy that if any of our public institutions could be placed beyond the reach of low political intrigues and wheel-within-wheel manœuvres, it would be one like this, whose very air is full of peace and freedom from angry political wrangles, and whither men go to forget the struggles and the strifes of life. But the park is being drawn into the vortex—and this is the misfortune, not the fault, of Col. STEBBINS. We can only hope that the politicians will at least let this pleasure ground alone, although we should not like to guarantee its existence for ten years longer if the people do not occasionally interfere to protect it.

THE BOOK-TRADE CONVENTION.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 22.—In the Book-Trade Convention to-day a report was presented which recites the damage done to the retail trade by the practice of publishers furnishing books to private customers at very nearly the same rate at which local book-sellers can purchase them, and stating that if this evil is not checked the whole trade will be done by the large city dealers or peddlers. Resolutions contained in the report resolve that the discounts which have heretofore been allowed to ministers, teachers, and libraries on the ground that they are common workers with us in the distribution of knowledge, be as follows: A discount not exceeding twenty per cent. on miscellaneous and school books may be allowed by publishers, jobbers, and retailers, to professional men and teachers, and on goods sold in quantities to libraries and large buyers outside the trade. Also that a committee be appointed with power to establish and conduct a semi-annual book trade sale or fair, at which publishers shall offer their books during the period of the sale, at the special terms of the trade. After considerable discussion the report was adopted as presented, and the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

CINCINNATI SHOOTING AND FISHING CLUB.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—At the second day's tournament of the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club held to-day, the weather was fine and the attendance largely increased by new arrivals. In the regular match at ten single birds, for ten special prizes, thirty-five participated. E. H. Gilman, of Detroit, took the first prize. Previous to this was a sweepstake of five birds each, and eight entries, in which Jones, Gilman, and Langdon won the first three prizes.

INFANT MORTALITY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Some statistics derived from the reports of the Register of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, are given by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which we condense. They show that the list of interments in that city for the week ending last Saturday numbers 422, against 352 in the preceding week—an increase of 70. In the week ending July 18, there were fifty more deaths among infants from cholera infantum and convulsions, than in the week preceding. Among children under one year old, there were sixty-one more deaths last week than during the week before. Here is where nearly the whole of the increased mortality for the week is found. Of the 422 deaths, there were 267 under fifteen years of age. Of these 267 there was only one between the ages of ten and fifteen. Of the 266 minors under ten years of age there were but eleven between the ages of five and ten. This leaves 255 deaths of minors under five years of age, and of these there were but seventeen between the ages of two and five years, leaving the large number of 238 deaths of infants under two years of age out of a total of 267 deaths of minors under fifteen years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET—SPEECH BY MR. DISRAELI.

LONDON, July 22.—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to-night to Her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House.

Mr. Disraeli, in answering to the toast to the Ministry, said no one was able to view the state of Europe with complacency. Every one must deplore the anarchical condition of some of the most favored countries. The friendship of England was never more sought for by the leading powers of Europe and America. England would use her influence in the interests of peace. Mr. Disraeli repudiated the principle that the country was not to be held responsible in the many questions which might arise abroad affecting the fortunes of the world. He believed the influence of England might now be most effectively exercised to reconcile discordant and distrustful interests. She might assist distracted countries with sympathy and counsel, and resume a position worthy of her former prestige.

SPAIN.

SENOR CASTELAR ADVOCATES A CONSERVATIVE REPUBLIC.

MADRID, July 22.—Señor Castelar delivered a speech yesterday, in which he declared the programme of his party demanded the establishment of the conservative Republic; extreme republican theories only divided them from the Liber[illegible], who were their best allies.

Señor Sanz has been appointed Minister of Spain to Mexico.

The Carlists shot every tenth man of the volunteer battalions captured at Cuenca.

Gen. Dominiguez is in command of the [illegible]publican army in Catalonia.

Gen. Pavia will soon take the field in Central Spain, with 14,000 men and thirty guns.

THE ROSS ABDUCTION CASE.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR—A REWARD OF $20,000 OFFERED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The Mayor has issued the following proclamation, offering a reward of $20,000 for the capture of the abductors of Charley Brewster Ross, and the restoration of the child:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
July 22, 1874.

At the instance of the citizens of Philadelphia, I hereby offer a reward of $20,000 for the arrest and conviction of the abductors of Charles Brewster Ross, the son of Christian K. Ross, of Philadelphia, and the restoration of that child to his parents. The child was stolen from Washington lane, near Chew street, Germantown, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, on the afternoon of the 1st of July last. At the time the child was stolen, he answered to the following description: Age four years; dressed in a brown linen kilt suit, with a short skirt; a broad-brimmed, unbleached Panama hat, with a black band; laced shoes and blue and white striped stockings. The boy has long, flaxen, curly hair, hazel eyes, clear skin, round, full face, and no marks except those made by vaccination on the arm. His appearance, as above described, may have been greatly changed by cutting off his hair, or changing his dress to that of a girl, or in some other way. The child was decoyed by two men into a falling-top, yacht-bodied buggy, painted dark all over, and lined with dark material, drawn by a dark bay or brown horse, about 15½ hands high, driven, it is believed, without a check-rein, by two men, who, as nearly as can be ascertained, answered to the following description, viz.:

N[illegible] was a man of rather large size, probably five feet eight or nine inches high. He was only seen sitting. His age is believed to be from thirty-five to forty-five years; has a mustache and full beard or whiskers, rather long on the chin, of a brown or sandy brown color, and brown hair. He wore a ring on the little finger of his right hand.

No. 2 was a man five feet eight or ten inches high, about twenty-five or thirty years of age, of light or with a tendency to sandy complexion, sandy mustache, and a red nose and face, having the appearance of a drinking man. One of the men wore a broad-brimmed straw hat, looking as if it had been worn a season or two, and much sun-browned. The other wore a high-crowned, dark-colored straw hat. One wore a linen duster, and the other a gray alpaca duster. One of the men wore large eye-glasses or goggles of a dark color, probably as a disguise.

(Signed,) W. S. STOKLEY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

The report that Wooster was released to-day is unfounded.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The union compositors of the Cincinnati *Times*, hearing that they were to be dismissed on Saturday, and their places filled by non-union men, left their cases this morning in a body.

EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES.

According to the *German Gazette*, it is feared in Berlin military circles that England will interpose difficulties in the way of restricting the employment of this class of missile, and will do so as a matter of business so dear to the English heart, or, as a paragraphist expands the idea, "her representative will, as in the past, be instructed to use the greatest precaution, so that any improvement in weapons of war be not hemmed, especially as England, with due regard to the laws of humanity, is compelled not to neglect the advantages offered to her for the development of her commerce by industry and invention." It is a good thing for humanity, under the circumstances, that all these improvements in missile weapons have, partly by keeping the combatants wider apart, tended materially to reduce the cost of victories in their most costly elements—human life and suffering. The French War Office has worked out the statistics of this question, and the following are some of the results: At the battle of Friedland the French lost fourteen per cent. and the Russians thirty per cent. of their troops, and at Wagram the French lost thirteen per cent. and the Austrians fourteen per cent. At Moscow the French lost thirty-three per cent. and the Russians forty-four per cent. Again, at Waterloo, the French lost thirty-six per cent. and the allies thirty per cent. of their forces engaged. Forty years later, when the new weapons were employed, the loss of the French at Magenta was seven per cent., that of the Austrians the same. At Solferino the French and Sardinians suffered a loss of ten per cent., and the Austrians of only eight per cent. This is encouraging to soldiers and sailors, and gratifying, doubtless, also to the humane and pensive public, which, on its part, all unknowing, is exposed, through the same growth of industry and invention, to a terrible fate, that at the risk of harrowing its soul and of frightening it from its physic, we shall indicate. According to the *Revue de Thérapie*, there is a medicine—a little pill—which that journal strongly urges medical men to abstain from prescribing, but which, horrible to relate, is, according to the *Revue de Thérapie*, not unfrequently employed in English practice. This terrible pill is liable to explode in case of the development of an acid, or even if exposed to a moderately high temperature. A box of pills deposited overnight in the drawer of a dressing-table might thus deposit the patient in the next street or clear out the house. The effect of a couple blowing up in the patient's stomach may be easier imagined than described; the experience of the native African monarch, who drank the alkali of a dozen soda powders, and then swallowed the contents of the accompanying acid papers, was a mere fleabite compared with what would happen to the unfortunate explodent of the *Revue de Thérapie's* popular English pill.

THE OHIO CONSTITUTION.

An Ohio paper publishes a list of newspapers in that State to show the attitude of the press with reference to the new Constitution and license. There are in the list 130 journals, of which thirty-eight are for the Constitution, forty-six against it, and forty-six express no opinion. Among those which have committed themselves there is a majority of eight against the Constitution. Of the same papers twenty-seven favor license, sixty-six oppose it, and thirty-seven express no opinion. Majority against license among those committed, thirty-nine. The list is by no means complete, yet comprises a representation of all parties and sections of the State.

QUEER LAW SUIT.

A trial over a beef's tongue took place before Esquire Hagany, in Wilmington, Del., last Friday afternoon. John Wainwright was plaintiff, George Wells defendant, and William R. Hodgson counsel. Mrs. Wainwright had purchased a beef's tongue, which proved to be tainted, and, on Mr. Wells refusing to take it back, brought suit. The tongue was brought into the office, when the counsel threatened to kick it out, the argument from it being stronger than his words on the subject at issue. The magistrate fined Mr. Wells $20 and costs, when the defendant appealed and gave bail for his appearance at New-Castle.

ITALY.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT OSTIA.

FURTHER CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS—ANCIENT AND MODERN ROME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, July 6, 1874.

Of late years a good deal has been done in carrying forward the excavations at Ostia and interesting discoveries have been made, and the work is still going on. The distance from Rome is only about a dozen miles, and there is a good, level road over the plain in view of the Tiber, and it is one of the pleasantest excursions for a day that can be made by foreigners visiting Rome. Entire streets of the buried city are uncovered. Indeed, the excavations have already been extended over nearly one-third of the area covered by the city, which the archæological authorities assure us contained, at its most flourishing period, not less than eighty thousand inhabitants. After Pompeii, there are no antiquities of the kind, and no similar scene presented of equal interest to the student of archæology and the poetical dreamer, as these at Ostia. Ostia was the sea-gate of Rome, and a proud and flourishing commercial city, proofs of which the visitor will notice on every side. But more positive evidence of the wealth and luxury of which it was the seat are found in the Vatican, in the beautiful works of art, which from time to time during a century past, have been brought away from the ruins. It is now a scene of solitary, romantic beauty, for the modern town, which stands upon the border of the ancient site, does not contain more than a hundred souls, and these are nearly all the inhabitants of the region. The visitor, as he stands upon the summit of the picturesque old tower, and casts his glance over a wide extent of level country, with the golden green of a thick growth of pine-wood, backed by a vast stretch of the silver, sunny Mediterranean, exclaims, "This is one of the most charming scenes, both for the eye and the imagination, that can be found in all the wide circuit of the traveler's quest." Within view, at the distance of only a few miles, is the site of the ancient City of Laurentum, where Æneas landed when he first visited the Latin shore. A little further inland, but reaching to the coast, is the vast park of Castle-Porziano, bought a year or two ago by the Government for a million of dollars, as a hunting seat for the King. Beyond is seen Porto d'Anzio, the Antium of the ancient Romans. The region is one of solemn, poetical beauty, for never from it in the memory can be separated the great facts of history of which it has been the theatre. Within sight of the cupola of St. Peter's there is an area of territory, extending fifty miles along the Mediterranean, which does not contain more than five or ten thousand inhabitants.

UTOPIA.

Among the dreams of improvement for the region about Rome, is that of the restoration, or reconstruction, of the port of Fiumicino, at the mouth of the Tiber, and connecting it by a railroad with the city. The time from Rome would not be more than half an hour by steam, and such a saving of friction and of time would greatly facilitate commercial communication with the outside world. It is said that the Prince Torlonia has made some concessions of land, and would be ready to lend a hand to carry out the project by investing capital, did not his advanced age (seventy-four) make it necessary to retire from taking part in active affairs. Torlonia, in a letter not long ago printed, in answer to some flattering words which one of the newspapers had used, in speaking of the great enterprise which he had succeeded in carrying out with his capital—the draining of the Lake of Fucino—expressed a desire to do as much more for the public benefit—as well as his own—by becoming the leader in setting on foot some great system of means for putting under cultivation the vast Campagna of Rome. But the plea of advanced age shuts the door of hope, so far as he is concerned, and he has no son or male heir of his own direct stock to be his successor. Torlonia's property is estimated at the value of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars, and his is an example of the possibility, even in these countries, of the accumulation of a vast fortune in one or two generations; as the foundation of this estate was laid by John, the father of the present possessor, who began early in this century with a farthing. John was made a duke, and I do not know what else, by the Pope, and the son, Alexander, received his title of Prince by a fiat of the same authority. While the Prince Torlonia is not mean, he cannot be called generous, and he will leave nothing as a monument of his munificence, except the handsome marble lining of the Jesuits' Church put on a dozen years ago at an expense of $20,000 or $30,000. As vanity or love of applause is the leading weakness of this rich Roman, were there time enough left to appeal to that, some more good to the public might be hoped for from him. To the Papal Romans, after the Pope himself, Torlonia is the greatest wonder, and the highest object of admiration they have to hold up, as they have been taught by the example of the Jesuits to worship temporal power and the golden calf of wealth.

Thus, as there is no hope of forwarding the enterprise of the improvement of the Agro Romano with the wealth of a great capitalist, if anything at all is done it must be done by association or by the initiation of the State. What population was supported on this vast territory in the time of the ancient Romans we do not know, but it must have been great, as there are remains of all sorts of grand and humble human habitations scattered over its area. Rome itself, the capital and central seat of a vast empire, got a great part of its supplies from these fertile plains. That the City of Rome, at the highest pitch of its power, had a population of several millions, as is set down by some of the so-called authorities, we do not believe. It is probable that Rome, within the wall, never had more than a million of inhabitants; or a number equal to the actual population of the Island of Manhattan. A calculation of some exactness can easily be made. Modern Rome, with its 250,000 inhabitants, fills rather more than one-third of the area which the walls inclose, and these walls are those that fenced in the city at the epoch of its most florid development. And then, when we take into account the fact that the palaces and villas of the patrician classes of those times covered very broad spaces, the area left for the masses of the population, was, in proportion, more restricted than in cities with our modern habits of life. The Roman plebes were, without doubt, huddled together as densely as white ants under a stone; somewhat after the manner of which the Ghetto and Trastevere districts now furnish us an example.

FUTURE ROME.

Now that the first spirt of enthusiasm about Rome, the capital of a united Italy, has subsided, a more moderate view is taken of what this city, after the actual renovation is completed, is to become. Rome during the next twenty years may add a hundred thousand to its population; but there is not now any good ground for believing that it will get much beyond that. Not a step is yet taken for introducing any new industry, and it is alone by opening new sources by which a livelihood is to be obtained that an increase of population is stimulated. The annual product of the labor of the 250,000 Romans only amounts to two or three millions of dollars; or, at least, it is this sum which figures in the commercial reports as the value of the mosaics, jewelry, and other works of art which make up the trade of Rome. I see by the last report that a smaller population, in the State of Rhode Island, produces articles of manufacture of the annual value of considerably more than $100,000,000. The fact serves to show the difference between the manufacture, carried on by the aid of machinery on a large scale, of a great variety of articles of universal utility, and the piddling processes of the unaided hand in producing the petty objects of a snuff-box commerce.

For the rest, the Romans do not work for more than half the year, and now, in this hot season, when the foreigners are away, Rome keeps up the title which the poet gave it, of the "Silent City." About half the shops in the Via Condotti, so much thronged in Winter, are shut, and the quiet of the town for two or three hours at mid-day, is extremely agreeable to very young people, like ourselves, of a romantic turn of mind.

ANOTHER FIRE IN CHICAGO.

DESTRUCTION OF A CARPET AND JEWELRY STORE—LOSS ABOUT $250,000—LIST OF INSURANCES.

CHICAGO, July 22.—At 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the fine stone-front block, Nos. 121 and 123 State street, occupied by E. F. Hollister & Co., dealers in carpets, and Giles, Brothers & Co., jewelers. The stocks were entirely destroyed, and the losses are heavy, as the firms were extensive dealers. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building in which the fire occurred cost $100,000 in 1872. The stock of Giles Bros. & Co., jewelers, is valued at $200,000, but $60,000 worth of their stock was in the vaults. E. F. Hollister, furniture manufacturer and carpets, loses about $75,000. Richards, Shaw & Winslow lose through damaged stock about $10,000. The firms on the other side of the street suffered by breakage of glass to the amount of about $10,000. The total loss will probably be $250,000. The following is the list of insurance on the property destroyed: Hollister's stock is insured in the National, of New-York, the Imperial, American, and Central, of St. Louis, the Liverpool, London, and Globe, Neptune, of Boston, and Queen Insurance Companies, for $5,000 each; in the Meriden, of Meriden, Conn., Faneuil Hall, Standard, of New-York, Lamar, of St. Joseph, Springfield, of Springfield, Mass., Exchange, of New-York, Hoffman, of New-York, Connecticut Fire, Rhode Island Insurance Association, and Irving, of New-York, for $2,500 each; in the Westchester, of New-York, and Star, of New-York, for $3,750 each, and in a number of other companies in small amounts, $24,000; also in the Home of New-York, Phenix, and Ætna, for $10,000 each. Giles Bros. & Co. were insured in the Home of New-York, Armena of Pittsburg, New-Orleans, Home of Columbus, Williamsburg of New-York, Orient, Franklin, and National of New-Orleans, for $5,000 each; in the Citizens', Harvard, Manhattan, Meriden, Lamar of St. Louis, Connecticut Fire, Farragut of New-York, Rhode Island Insurance Association, for $2,000 each; in the Traders' and Insurance Company of Chicago, Western Assurance, and Girard, for $4,000 each; in The Old Dominion for $3,000, and in various other companies for $25,000. The insurance on the stock in the vaults is unknown. The building, which is completely destroyed, was the property of Wm. E. Dodge, of New-York, and insured in the Home of New-York, Royal Underwriters of New-York, and London Assurance Corporation, for $10,000 each; in the Scottish Commercial of North America, and Manufacturers' of Boston, for $5,000 each.

OTHER FIRES.

The Long Bridge Saw Mills at Innisfail, Ont., owned by J. Shannon, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000.

A fire in the business part of Ridgetown yesterday morning destroyed Parish's drug store, Graham's Hotel, Martin's dry goods store, and a number of small shops. The loss is about $25,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $239,692.

The Faraday and Ambassador left for Tor bay, N. S., Monday night.

Freights continue very dull at St. John's, N. B., with a further downward tendency.

On Tuesday, at Quincy, Mass., Frank, aged seven years, son of Samuel Baxter, was accidentally drowned.

A deaf and dumb boy, aged eight, son of Geo. F. Shed, of Nashua, N. H., was drowned in the river on Tuesday while gathering lilies.

The Secretary of War will leave Washington Saturday for New-London, Conn., where his family is spending the Summer.

John Hargraves, aged ten years, while getting shavings at Cross & Tolle's saw-mill, Nashua, N. H., was struck by the machinery and killed.

Hon. Henry L. Pierce authorizes the statement that his signature was attached to the Congressional Republican address without his authority.

The last surviving sister of the late Edgar Allan Poe, the poet, died at the Epiphany Church Home, in Washington, yesterday, aged sixty-eight years.

James Dunning, charged with embezzling about $6,000 from the Atlanta (Ga.) Post Office, was arrested at St. Louis on Tuesday, and sent to Atlanta to-day.

Mrs. Anna Jefferson, fifteen years of age, of Fonday, N. Y., committed suicide on Tuesday night by taking arsenic. Domestic trouble was the cause of the rash act.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows of the Lower Canadian provinces is now being held at Halifax. Forty delegates are present.

Barbara Winburger, wife of Casper Winburger, a farmer in the town of Westerlo, N. Y., committed suicide on Tuesday, by hanging. She was deranged from domestic troubles.

Reports from New-Brunswick state that the weather is fine, and the crops all over the Province are looking well. The salmon fishing thus far has been very good. The fish is now becoming scarce.

A. L. Leach, a dentist, at Fultonville, Montgomery County, N. Y., a man of family, eloped yesterday with a young girl, respectably connected, of the same place. The girl was secured in Albany and taken home.

All the rope-makers in the Boston Navy-yard were suspended from work yesterday morning for the remainder of the month, owing, it is said, to the exhaustion of the appropriation for the equipment of the department for July.

Rev. Nathaniel Fellows, presiding elder of the Worcester District, was yesterday chosen Principal of the Wilbraham Academy, Mass., by the Trustees, to succeed Rev. Dr. Cooke, who resigned at the recent Commencement.

By the accident to the freight train on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad on Monday night, 100 feet of track were torn up and twelve cars demolished. The damage to the track and cars is $10,000. The damage to the freight is not yet known.

The steamer Lady Head arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday morning, from Sable Island, with the crew and materials of the bark Highlander, Capt. Hutchinson. She was bound to St. John, from Sunderland, with 600 tons of coal. During a fog on the morning of July 6 she struck, and four hours afterward, an effort to get the ship off having failed, she was abandoned with six feet of water in her hold.

ARREST OF THE ESCAPED LONG ISLAND PRISONERS.

BOSTON, July 22.—George Gobel, alias John Fellows, and George Rice were arrested by the city detectives to-day, on account of their suspicious movements, and found to be two escaped convicts from Flushing Jail, Long Island, where they were awaiting trial on seven indictments.

CONVENTION OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 22.—The Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic met here today. About 300 delegates were present. Commander A. Wilson Norris addressed the convention. The Adjutant read an encouraging report, and the Quartermaster represented the finances as being in an excellent condition. The order is rapidly increasing in membership. A congratulatory dispatch was received from the department in session in Paterson, N. J., and one was also sent. The convention adjourns on Friday.

THE TURF.

BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, July 22.—The Beacon Park July meeting was continued to-day in presence of a very good attendance of spectators.

The first race on the card was for a purse of $200 for 2:44 horses. There were five entries, three of which started, viz.: the ch. m. Fleetwing, b. m. Belle Hight, and b. g. Lazy Jim.

In the first heat the work was done by Fleetwing and Belle, the gelding being a good distance in the rear, Fleetwing winning in 2:41½.

The second heat was as near like the first as it was possible to make it. Time 2:43.

The third heat was won by the same mare, although Belle pressed her out of all future 2:40 classes.

The second race was for a purse of $250 for 2:33 horses, and all of the four entries came to the post. These were the w. g. Modoc Chief, b. g. George Maynard, b. g. J. S. Young, and the s. g. Dot.

Young was the favorite in the pools, and was outtrotted in the first heat by Dot, who won by a length in 2:34.

In the second heat Dot acted badly and was placed last—Young winning the heat in 2:36.

The third and fourth heats he had all his own way, and these ended the day's sport.

SECOND DAY, July 22, 1874.—First race, purse $500, for 2:44 class; $100 to first, $75 to second, and $25 to third; mile heats, three in five, to harness:

A. W. Worcester's ch. m. Fleetwing	1	1	1
Col. Dickey's b. m. Belle Hight	2	2	2
John A. Sawyer's b. g. Lazy Jim	3	3	3

Time—2:41½, 2:43, 2:38.

SAME DAY.—Second race, purse $250, for 2:33 class; $150 to first, $75 to second, and $25 to third; mile heats, three in five, to harness:

A. D. Carson's b. g. J. S. Young	2	1	1	1
D. Bigley, Jr.'s, w. g. Modoc Chief	4	3	2	2
Col. Dickey's b. g. Geo. Maynard	3	2	3	3
Lon Morris' s. g. Dot.				

Time—2:34, 2:36, 2:38, 2:38.

ENTRIES FOR THE BUFFALO PARK MEETING.

BUFFALO, July 22.—The following additional entries for the August meeting at the Buffalo Park have been received by mail to-day:

In 2:34 Class—J. Bietler, Steubenville, Ohio, names b. m. Kitty; F. M. Weatherby, Langdon, N. H., names b. m. Jean Ingelow; J. H. Williams, Toledo, Ohio, names b. g. Tom Ditton; James Dougray, Jr., Troy, N. Y., names g. g. Ben Smith.

In 2:24 Class—Daniel Mace, New-York, names ch. g. Triumph.

In 2:29 Class—John Hines, Minerva, Ohio, names g. g. Silversides; C. S. Green, Babylon, Long Island, names b. m. Lucille Golddust; S. M. Bilven, Norwich, N. Y., names sp. g. Spotted Colt.

In 2:45 Class—Ewing & Williams, Nashville, Tenn., names b. m. Nashville Girl.

In 2:38 Class—Edward March, Chicago, Ill., names r. g. George Judd; Ira M. Nye, South Bend, Ind., names g. m. Mambrino Kate.

In 2:26 Class—Wm. Doyle, Newburg, N. Y., names g. g. Tanner Boy; James Dougray, Jr., Troy, N. Y., names b. g. Joker.

In 2:31 Class—W. M. Ames, Philadelphia, Penn., names blk. m. Dinah; Benj. Mace, New-York, names br. g. James Howell, Jr.; Albert Wells, Alaska, Ontario, names ch. m. Kitty; Wells, Knapp & Henderson, Pennyan, N. Y., names b. m. Lady Stone; C. S. Green, Babylon, Long Island, names g. m. Fleety Golddust; James Jamison, Buffalo, N. Y., names b. m. Anna, formerly Lady Alice; F. A. Lyttle, Cleveland, Ohio, names r. g. Slow Go; J. H. Williams, Toledo, Ohio, names b. g. Vanity Fair.

In 2:20 Class—Daniel Mace, New-York, names b. g. Henry.

In Purse No. 4, for Stallions—John Damas, Detroit, Mich., names Stallion—description not yet received by mail.

ENTRIES FOR THE CLEVELAND RACES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.—The entries for the races of the Cleveland Club closed last night. All the classes are filled. The following are the entries: First day—2:24 race, purse, $5,000; six entries; 2:34 race, $2,500, ten entries; 2:50 race, $1,500, five entries. Second day—Free to all race, $3,500, three entries—Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, and Judge Fullerton; 2:29 race, $4,000, six entries; running race, mile heats, $500, four entries. Third day—2:40 race, $2,000, eleven entries; 2:26 race, $5,000, eight entries; three in five running race, $800, five entries. Fourth day—2:31 race, $3,500, ten entries; 2:20 race, $6,000, six entries, of which are Gazelle, Camors, Red Cloud, Sensation, and Henry; running two-mile dash, $1,200, six entries. A number of other entries are expected by mail to-day.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE CENTRAL HUDSON YACHT CLUB.

The annual regatta of the Central Hudson Yacht Club came off yesterday, it having been postponed the day before on account of the calm which prevailed during the whole day. The race was open to all sailing craft between Hyde Park and Peekskill, and eight boats were entered, as follows:

Name.	Owner.	Rig.	Length. Feet.
Lulu	Mr. Ferris, of New-Hamburg	Cat-rigged	16
Thetis	Mr. Verplank, of Fishkill	Cat-rigged	24
Mollie	Mr. Schuchard, of Hughsonville	Sloop	22
Edith	Mr. Van Wyck, of Wappinger's Falls	Sloop	23
Commodore	Mr. Rogers, of Marlborough	Schooner	24
Ida May	Miller Bros., of Low Point	Cat-rigged	26
Fidget	Irving Grinnell, of New-Hamburg	Cat-rigged	28
Lorlie	Mr. Brown, of Newburg	Cat-rigged	33

The prize was a magnificent silver pitcher and salver. Time allowance was given in proportion to the size of the vessels. The distance to be sailed was eighteen miles, the course from New-Hamburg to Low Point and return. The start was made in good order at 10:45, the boats getting off well together. The Commodore was run aground on a mud-flat early in the race, and was withdrawn. Two other yachts, as will be seen by the summary, also withdrew before the race was over.

SUMMARY.

Wind light, north north-west.

Boat.	Start. H.	Start. M.	Return. H.	Return. M.	Return. S.
Fidget	10	08	3	25	30
Mollie	10	56	3	40	30
Lorlie	11	16	3	42	00
Edith	10	59	3	42	30
Thetis	10	52	3	43	30
Lulu	10	45	Withdrawn.		
Commodore	11	00	Withdrawn.		
Ida May	11	05	Withdrawn.		

After the race, Mr. Irving Grinnell, the owner of the Fidget, which won, put up the prize again to be sailed for by the Mollie, Thetis, and Edith, on Monday next. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the last annual regatta of the club the Thetis was the victor. The judges were Messrs. Van Nort Carpenter, P. A. M. Van Wyck, and Peter Leroy. The shores of the Hudson were crowded with spectators, and the winning boat was loudly cheered as she sailed past.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS OLD.

A Virginia paper asserts that Mrs. Katie Shepp, living in the Massanutten Mountain, near Keezeltown, five miles east of Harrisonburg, that State, has reached her 120th birthday. Mrs. Shepp was married in the year 1774, at the age of twenty. Her husband, who has been dead about sixty years, was in his twenty-third year at the time of the marriage, and he was a wagoner in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Shepp remembers many of the incidents then occurring in the vicinity, and relates them with great gusto. The paper quoted from continues: "She contends that the last war was nothing in comparison, as the Confederate and Federal soldiers were too well dressed and fed. The old lady's mind is perfectly clear, and she does the work of the family she lives with, as well as her own sewing, and has never used spectacles. We think she would be a decided feature at the coming Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, and her age can be verified by documentary and living proof beyond a doubt."

BIG CANNON.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of Tuesday says: "It is believed that the original appropriation of $270,000 for manufacturing the Hitchcock cannon, and three others, will prove sufficient to complete the job. The other guns which were included in this appropriation, and which will be tested with the Hitchcock gun, are the Woodbridge, now being make at the Frankfort Arsenal; the Thompson, building at the East Boston Foundry; and the Sutliffe, which is in process of construction at the West Point Foundry. All that remains to be done at the water shops, preparatory to beginning work on the Hitchcock gun, is the putting together of the furnace. The preliminary work on the gun is now being done under the supervision of Mr. Hitchcock at Lewiston and Pittsburg, Penn., where the 'cheeses' of which the gun is to be composed are being welded. These pieces are being made of the choicest wrought iron, while in the centre is a lining of steel. The 'cheeses' are composed of three separate pieces, each having a convex surface, and these are welded first in the centre. The core of the steel is then punched through and rimmed out. The next process is to weld the cheeses together, which will be done at the water shops. The gun now being made has a 9-inch bore, and on the completion of this, another of 12-inch bore will probably be constructed."

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEE COMMISSION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—The Mississippi Levee Commissioners were in session in Newport today. They are still engaged in informal interchange of views. An adjournment to-morrow is contemplated.

LONDON.

UNVEILING THE DERBY STATUE.

THE HEAT—THE MILITARY AND PARLIAMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11, 1874.

This afternoon Mr. Disraeli unveiled the statue of the late Earl of Derby, which has just been erected in the open garden at the end of Parliament street. There was, of course, a peculiar historical and political propriety in the part which the present Premier took in the ceremony, for to Lord Derby Mr. Disraeli was undoubtedly indebted in a great degree for the position he now occupies. Lord Derby, on his side, owed something to his associate; but he would in any case have been sure of a front place. It is by no means so certain that Mr. Disraeli could have dispensed with the weight which he derived from companionship with the Earl. It was in many ways a curious alliance, but it was honorable to both, and rested on a basis of mutual friendship and esteem. It is often said that Disraeli's great triumph has consisted in his having made his way without a name or influential connections to the head of the great aristocratic party of England; but it should be remembered that he was in partnership with one who put those things into the common stock. Lord Derby was a much more erratic and perplexing statesman than Disraeli has sometimes seemed to be, and, when the history of the Government is fully written out from the private archives, which are now sealed, it will perhaps be found that Disraeli has been credited with a good many freaks which belonged to his friend. Lord Derby's countrymen have never been quite clear as to his qualities and principles as a politician. In point of fact, he had much force of character, impulsiveness, sympathy, courage, a contempt for humbug, faith in aristocratic superiority, and scarcely any fixed principles at all. He was a Radical in early life, a Tory in middle life, and an odd combination of the two afterward. It was his high spirit and brilliant parts to which he mainly owed his success, but few English Premiers have been less of a statesman than he was. Mr. Disraeli spoke of his "fiery eloquence, his haughty courage, the rapidity of his intellectual grasp," and also of "his capacity for labor and mastery of detail, which never were sufficiently appreciated, because the world was astonished by the celerity with which he dispatched public affairs." He also attributed to Lord Derby, as the result of his own individual energy and creation, three great measures. "He abolished slavery, he educated Ireland, and he reformed Parliament," said Mr. Disraeli, in his grand way; but of course this is rather a flight of rhetoric. Lord Derby himself described the reform of Parliament in which he embarked as a leap in the dark, and it is enough to say that in regard to the other two subjects, of slavery and Irish education, he only helped to give effect to public convictions which had already been developed. The statue, which is by Noble, is cast in bronze, and stands on a fine granite pedestal. The Earl is shown in his Peer's robe, and his quick, proud, hawk-like glance is well rendered. Four bas-reliefs on the pedestal represent Lord Derby advocating the abolition of slavery in the House of Commons; being installed as Chancellor of the University of Oxford; presiding as Chairman of the Manchester Relief Committee in 1865, during the cotton famine; and sitting as Premier at a Cabinet Council. There was not much of a crowd at the ceremony, which was very brief. Lord Derby was present, and most of the Ministers, as well as the Speaker and a few members of the House of Commons. Mr. Disraeli is still suffering from the gout. He was warmly cheered.

The heat just now is intense, and will probably have its effect in hastening the dissolution of the session and the rising of Parliament. The quiet jog-trot of the Autumn military manœuvres, which are this year on rather a limited scale, was broken the other day in consequence of a sudden desire expressed by the Queen to have a sham-fight got up for the amusement of the Crown Prince of Germany, who might be supposed to have had too much real fighting to care about mere make-belief. It was a case where the authorities should have had the courage to represent the inconvenience which would be caused by this disturbance of arrangements; but they had not the courage to do so, and consequently the fight came off. It was broiling weather; some of the troops had to be marched in haste from a considerable distance, and a great many of them have since been on the sick list, from exhaustion or sunstroke. There is a good deal of grumbling about the affair, and there can be no doubt that it showed a great want of consideration for the comfort of the troops, but the fault lay not with the Queen, who, of course, does not understand these things, but with the authorities, who did not tell her frankly the difficulties of the case. Members of Parliament also profess to be very much knocked up just now with the heat, and visit Westminster in an exceedingly loose, airy, unbuttoned style. The consumption of iced drinks on the river-terrace during the last two nights is said to have been terrific, and it is possible that, if the thirsty legislators had had the Licensing bill still before them, they might have shown more sympathy with the weaknesses of humanity.

As it happened, however, the bill was disposed of on Tuesday evening in the House of Lords, when Lord Harrowby presented a petition from 749 clergymen in favor of further restraints on the sale of liquor. The occasion was chiefly remarkable for a very emphatic declaration from Lord Salisbury in favor of rational freedom. Lord Salisbury is usually denounced by the Radicals as a Tory of the most despotic type, but many persons may be disposed to think that nowadays it is the Radicals who lean to the fanaticism of absolutism and coercion. Lord Salisbury showed that, if it really was the unanimous wish of the working classes in Liverpool, Chester, and other large towns, that public houses should not be open before 7 o'clock in the morning, they could please themselves by not entering a public house till that hour. A consideration of police was involved in the hours at night, because when they fixed a late hour for closing they made the task of the police more difficult. If they proceeded on the uncongenial principle of fixing by act of Parliament what was good for the working classes; if they intended to fix for them of what their breakfast should be composed, that would be a principle of government wholly alien from that on which we had hitherto proceeded in England, and it would bring us to the bad régime of paternal government. It was no more the province of Parliament to fix what the working classes should drink than it was its province to fix what they should eat. If it was not good for them to begin work with a dram of whisky in their stomachs, that was for themselves and not for Parliament. If their Lordships acted on the opposite principle, it might some day or other be used against themselves in a way they would not like. Then, turning to the petitioners, the Marquis remarked that they had committed an error into which ministers of religion in all ages had fallen—of calling in the secular authority to carry out those objects which they ought to attain by their own preachings and ministrations. Sobriety was, no doubt, a very good thing, but it ought to be enforced, not by act of Parliament, but by preaching and admonition.

MR. GLADSTONE'S REAPPEARANCE.

Mr. Gladstone, according to promise, reappeared in the House of Commons on Monday, to take part in the debate on the bill for the abolition of church patronage in Scotland. He looked all the better for his holiday, and spoke with vigor and animation. Mr. Disraeli contrived to get in a sneer at the various Liberals who have been trying their hand at leadership in his absence, by expressing his delight that Mr. Gladstone was back again. "Now," he seemed to imply, "I have something to hit at." The Scotch patronage question lies in a nutshell: At the time of the disruption the Free Church seceders, in setting up for themselves, on the principle of "no lay patronage," did not abandon their pretensions to be considered the true Church of Scotland. Public opinion has at last come round to their side; patronage is to be abolished, and the Free Church thus loses its ground of separation from the Establishment. This is naturally not agreeable to the Free Church, which thinks that it ought now to be recognized as the real and original Church of Scotland, whereas it is made to appear only a body of dissenters who hold aloof from an establishment with which they no longer have any substantial points of difference. Mr. Gladstone is anxious that something should be done for the Free Church, and a remark which he made—that he was no idolator of church establishments—has been taken to mean that he would not be sorry to see the Free Church put on an equality with the Established Church by the disestablishment of the latter. On Thursday Mr. Gladstone came out again, this time as a fervent and enthusiastic supporter of an Established Church. He opposed the bill for the regulation of public worship in the Church of England with much warmth, arguing that the Church would be broken up if the elasticity of its ritual were tampered with. He showed that at present nobody strictly adhered to the rubrics in every respect, and that it would be impossible to enforce absolute compliance with them. His views are expressed in six resolutions, which he is going to move next week, and which are to the effect that more than two centuries have elapsed since the enactment of the present rubrics of the Prayer Book; that there are a great many doubtful points and great diversity of local customs at the present moment; that it would be unreasonable to proscribe all varieties of opinion and usage; and that all that is required is that more effectual securities should be provided against irregularities which give evidence of a design to alter the spirit or substance of the established religion, and against precipitate and arbitrary changes by the sole will of the clergyman, and against the wishes of his congregation. There is no chance now of the bill passing this session, especially as the Ministry are divided upon it. Mr. Hardy spoke as warmly against it as Mr. Gladstone. While the former was speaking a cat entered the House of Commons and took part in the proceedings. It was a black cat, and a faint odor of sulphur is said to have been perceived by those nearest it. A less alarming view of the intruder is taken in some verses which have been circulated on the subject:

> —"Her course, as she bounded across helter-skelter,
> Was an omen made plain by the housekeeper's minion;
> From the Liberals she fled, with the Tories sought shelter,
> And thus the cat jumped with public opinion."

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The late Lord Derby used to call his son the "old man," on account of his extreme prudence and gravity; but the present Earl has just shown that he can turn these qualities to good account. He seems, indeed, by his diplomatic strategy, to have put the Russian Government in a very awkward position. It is doubtful whether the Czar, in taking up the project of a conference at Brussels about usages of war, had, in the first instance at least, any deep purpose in view, and it is quite likely that it was only a result of the spasmodic benevolence to which this rather dismal monarch gives way occasionally in moments of recuperation due to various causes. The extension of the range of subjects to be considered by the conference was probably an afterthought of Prince Gortschakoff's. However, it is now extremely uncertain whether the conference will meet at all. The Russian Government professes to be very much offended at the idea of England being represented merely by a delegate, who is to talk and listen, but who will have no powers of any kind. France, too, is suspected to have an intention of bringing forward a bitter indictment against the Prussians. So that, if the conference meets, it will either do nothing except engage in an irritating wrangle over past events, or, if it comes to any decisions, the Russian and Prussian Governments will be committed, while England will be left free to do as she likes. If Lord Derby had refused to send any one to the conference, the Russian Government would have taken advantage of it to fasten upon this country the responsibility for the failure of a humane movement; but now it will have, apparently, to invent excuses for a failure which is due only to distrust of its own motives and objects. This is a pretty commentary on the idyls which were sung when the Duke of Edinburgh married the Grand Duchess.

SOCIETY

Society is now fast bringing its fuss to a finish for the season. The invitations have been issued for the last garden parties, the last dinners, the last balls. An attempt has been made to revive the fashion of fancy-dress balls, but as yet with doubtful success. Lady Marion Alford gave a masked ball a week or two since, where everybody appears to have been extremely uncomfortable till the masks were removed. This kind of fun scarcely suits the prosaic simplicity of the English nature. Then the Marquis of Ripon gave a grand fancy-dress ball, and the Prince of Wales is to give another on the 22d at Marlborough House. The weak point of these entertainments lies in the stiffness and uneasiness of many of the company, who find themselves embarrassed by the transformations that they have undergone. The dresses are gorgeous, and as a rule in good taste, and at the first glance the effect is exceedingly brilliant and picturesque, but it is soon observed that there is a certain heaviness hanging over the company, and that the gentlemen, at any rate, would feel more at home in their ordinary clothes. A costume is nothing in itself without some attempt to sustain the character with which it is identified, and unless this is done with real wit it is but poor child's play. It may be noted as an incident of perhaps some social significance that at Lady Holland's garden party, at her historic house, last week, it was the band of the Metropolitan Police which soothed the company with soft strains, and a very excellent band it is. It is composed of amateurs belonging to the force. Hitherto the military bands have had it all their own way; but now they will have to compete with the police. "By Jove," says young Tufto, who has just been gazetted to a cornetcy in the Second Blues, "I suppose we shall all be only a sort of policemen one of these days." The poor Lord Mayor of London, thinking, in the fullness of his heart, to do a kindly and hospitable act, has resolved to give a grand banquet to "the representatives of literature and art," and is likely to find himself in a bramble-pit for his pains. With the representatives of art there is not, perhaps, much difficulty in making a selection; the painters can be looked up in the Academy catalogue, and the actors, actresses, and singers in the play-bills and concert programmes. The writers of books can also be identified, but the newspaper press now forms a considerable branch of literature, and writers for the newspapers are, for the most part, anonymous. The best papers, such as the *Times*, the *Saturday Review*, and the *Pall Mall*, are to a large extent written by men who are not professional journalists, but journalists and something else, members of Parliament, clergymen, lawyers, doctors, and so on, and though they are probably not ashamed of their connection with journalism, they do not choose to be paraded before the public in that capacity. The better sort of representatives of literature do not care to be asked out to dinner except as private gentlemen; and the Lord Mayor is very likely to find himself at the head of a party of guests more miscellaneous than select. He will also make enemies forever of all whose representative character has been ignored or overlooked. There has been a great deal of gluttonous feasting in the city this year. All the city companies have been giving dinners to everybody, and cynical persons suggest that they are afraid of an attack on their vast funds, and wish to make as many friends as possible in time.

F. H. J.

THE INDIANS.

ALL QUIET AT ST. JOSEPH—PROBABLE IDENTIFICATION OF THE GUILTY INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Major J. E. Yard, commanding the post at Fort Pembina, Dakota, under date of July 7, reports to the Adjutant General that Capt. McNaught has returned with his company, and represents all quiet at St. Joseph. He believes the Indians who committed the murder are from the Fort Totten Reservation. He found on their track a Sioux pipe, some Sioux moccasins, and other articles which might lead to their identification, which he has forwarded to Fort Totten. Mrs. Moran, widow of one of the murdered men, recognized one of the five Sioux as one who came to their house every day when she lived at Fort Totten, but she does not know his name. One of the others was also in her house quite frequently; and she gives a full description of these two, sufficient for their identification by the officers at Fort Totten. A description of the stolen horses is also given in the report, so that the discovery of the guilty Indians, if they are from Fort Totten, would seem almost certain.

SKIRMISH WITH A RAIDING PARTY.

The following dispatch was received at the army head-quarters to-day:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—COL. W. D. WHIPPLE: Capt. Bates, Company B, Second Cavalry, from Camp Brown, followed the trail of hostile Indians to a point twenty-five miles south of the crossing of Sweet Water, where they met a party supposed to be returning from the attack recently made on the Seminole Mines, north of Fort Steele. One Indian was killed and several horses captured.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen.

A RAIDING PARTY REPULSED.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 22.—A *News* San Antonio special says a letter dated Fort Sill, July 16, states that on the 14th instant the wood camp of Mr. Evans, situated thirteen miles from the fort, was attacked by Indians. A small detachment of United States troops followed, compelling the Indians to abandon about sixty head of cattle. The body of a white man was found full of arrows, and the head scalped.

COMMENCEMENT AT COLBY UNIVERSITY.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 22.—The exercises of the Commencement proper of Colby University took place this forenoon, and were listened to by a large audience. President Robbins presided, and among those present were Gov. Dingley, Senator Hamlin, and others more or less prominent in civil life or in the ministry of the Baptist Church. The following honorary degrees were conferred: LL. D.—Moses Lyeford, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Colby University. A. M.—Adoniram Judison Billings, of Freedom; Atwood Crosby, M. D., of Waterville, and Nelson A. Luce, of Augusta.

A WOMAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 22.—This afternoon, the wife of a hand-organist, who was traveling with her husband between Norwalk and Darien, was beaten to death by a party of tramps, consisting of one woman and three men. She had seated herself by the road-side to rest, her husband having gone ahead some distance, when the murderers made the attack; they were seen in the act of beating her by a number of boys who were at work near by, but they were unable to prevent the murder. The whole party have been arrested and locked up at Norwalk to await trial.

THE COTTON CROP.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 22.—The Cotton Exchange this evening sent a report to the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange containing fifty-one answers from twenty-five counties, from which it appears that the weather has generally been reported more favorable to the crop than during the same period last year. No lands planted have been abandoned, but most of the early planting has been replanted, therefore nearly the whole is of late planting. The stand is equal to that of last year, but not well-formed and bolled. Labor is efficient, condition good, and the plants are growing rapidly. The weed is not as large, and there is less fruit than last year at this time. Sixty to seventy per cent. less of fertilizers have been used than last year.

LORD DUFFERIN'S TOUR.

THREE RIVERS, Ontario, July 22.—The Governor General and party arrived to-day by the steamer Druid and were received by the Mayor, Councilors, and citizens generally. His Excellency proceeds to Montreal to-night.

EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM AT SEA.

The London *Gazette* publishes an account of the extraordinary adventures of part of the crew of the bark Arracan, of Greenock, which, while on a voyage from Shields to Bombay with a cargo of coals, took fire from spontaneous combustion of her cargo, and on the 17th February was abandoned by her crew, who then took to their boats and endeavored to make for the Maldive Islands. The boats kept company until the 20th, when finding the currents too strong, it was agreed to separate, after dividing the provisions. The master in command of the long-boat then made for Cochin, the mate in charge of the gig, and the second mate, David Webster, in charge of the pinnace with four of the crew, viz., three men and one boy, made for the Maldive Islands. After two days Webster's boat was injured by a heavy sea, and could not keep up with the gig, and lost sight of her. From this time the pinnace was kept working to windward until the 9th March, by which day the provisions and water had been consumed. Shortly afterward the crew cast lots which of them should be first killed to be eaten, and the lot fell upon the ship's boy Horner; but Webster, who had been asleep, was woke in time to save the boy's life. After dark an attempt was made to kill Webster himself, but the boy Horner awoke him in time to save himself. On the following day Webster, having fallen asleep, was awoke by the struggles of the crew for the possession of his gun, with which to shoot him. Two hours later the crew attempted to take Horner's life again, but were prevented by the determined conduct of Webster, who threatened to shoot and throw overboard the first man who laid hands on the boy. The next day one of the crew attempted to sink the boat, but Webster mastered him and prevented further mischief. Two days later the same member of the crew again tried to sink the boat, and expressed his determination to take the boy's life. For this he would have been shot by Webster had not the cap on the gun missed fire. Soon after, putting a fresh cap on his gun, a bird flew over the boat, which Webster shot; it was at once seized and devoured by the crew, even to the bones and feathers. During the next five days the crew were quieter, subsisting on barnacles which attached themselves to the bottom of the boat and on sea blubber for which they dived. The following day some of the men became delirious. One of them lay down exhausted, when another struck him several blows on the head with an iron belaying pin, cutting him badly. The blood which flowed was caught in a tin and drank by the man himself and the two other men. Afterward they fought and bit one another, and only left off when completely exhausted, to recommence as soon as they were able, the boy Horner, during the time, keeping watch with Webster. On the thirty-first day in the boat they were picked up 600 miles from land by the ship City of Manchester, Hardie, Master, by whom they were very kindly treated and brought to Calcutta. Webster, who by his conduct was the means of saving the lives of all in the boat, has had conferred upon him by the Queen the Albert medal of the second class. He is now living at Broughty Ferry, Dundee.

PRESENTS FOR THE JAPANESE.

Gen. William Myers sailed from San Francisco on the 14th inst. in the steam-ship Colima, and the *Alta* says that he goes out as special commissioner from the President of the United States, bearing valuable presents sent by our Government to his Imperial Majesty the Tenno of Japan. Col. Stephen C. Lyford, United States Army, now Chief Assistant of the Ordinance Department at Washington, is specially detailed to accompany him as his aid, and instructed to give full information to the Japanese regarding the uses, qualities, and calibres of the various arms used and manufactured in our country. These presents are understood to be a complete set of American small arms, fixed ammunition, army equipments, and military and scientific books at present in use by the Army of the United States. They include the Springfield and Remington rifles, Spencer and Remington carbines, Colt's and Remington pistols, and a Gatlin gun, with complete rounds of fixed ammunition to match.

MR. WILLISTON'S WILL.

The will of the late Hon. Samuel Williston, of EastHampton, Mass., makes bequests as follows: To Mrs. Williston the homestead, with all the personal property upon it, including furniture, horses, carriages, live stock, &c., $50,000 cash, besides the use of $150,000 during her life; to his four adopted children, $140,000; to sundry persons in various sums, $30,000; to the town of East Hampton for an iron fence and care of the cemetery, $10,500; to the American Board of Foreign Missions, $5,000; to the American Home Missionary Society, $3,500; to the American Tract Society, $2,500; to the American Bible Society, $500; to the American Sabbath-school Union of Philadelphia, $500; to the American Education Society of Boston, $500; to the American Missionary Society, $2,000; to the Congregational Union of Boston, $1,000; to the Seamen's Friend Society of Boston, $500; Iowa College, $30,000; to Williston Seminary, $400,000. Total, $727,000. Amherst College as residuary legatee receives all the rest and residue of the estate, which will amount to from $100,000 to $300,000. Of the amount given to Williston Seminary, $200,000 is to be invested by the Executors and held in trust for them until the sum doubles, so that the will gives that institution, in fact, $600,000 in addition to all that Mr. Williston has given it. Mrs. Williston is executrix and M. F. Dickinson, Jr., E. H. Sawyer, and A. L. Williston are executors.

THE PHILADELPHIA INFERNAL MACHINE.

Edward H. Wagner has been bound over in the sum of $10,000 for trial in Philadelphia, on the charge of attempting to kill Mrs. C. A. Harrington by means of an infernal machine. The prosecuting officer cited the law bearing on the case, and gave an opinion that it could only come under the law relating to assault and battery with intent to kill, urging, however, that the defendant be held in a large amount of bail. The box was produced in court, and shows considerable ingenuity in its construction. It is made of white pine, is about three inches deep, with a slight slanting lid made to slide in opening, the top being covered with sand-paper. A shelf pierced with holes is set about half way in the box, and through this a quantity of match heads protrude, set closely against the sand-paper on the lid. A holed is bored in the bottom of the box, and through this the whole contrivance had been filled with gunpowder. Paper was then pasted over the hole in the bottom, and the entire arrangement covered with light brown paper. Upon the District Attorney's opening the lid the stand of parlor matches were instantly ignited, and had the machine contained the powder which it originally held the life of any one opening the box would undoubtedly have been sacrificed.

LOCAL OPTION IN MARYLAND.

Out of twenty-seven districts of the Counties of Queen Anne's, Talbot, Carolina, and Dorchester, Md., which voted on the license question last week, only seven decided in favor of license, while a large majority of the popular vote, it is said, has been cast against the sale of liquor. According to the terms of the law local option will not prevail in election districts which have voted for license. The result of so many election districts going against the sale of liquor was a subject of great congratulation in the temperance meetings held in Baltimore Sunday. It is learned on the other hand that some of the liquor-dealers, in Talbot County especially, are already contemplating steps toward testing the law in the courts when the election result shall be fully known.

FIFTY YEARS OF SUCCESS has placed the "PHALON INVIGORATOR" immediately in advance of all the greasy, gummy hair salves of the day. Try the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" for the handkerchief.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of Scalp.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE CURES.—*Advertisement.*

It is Amazing

That people neglect their teeth so shamefully. Sozodont, used with a brush of medium hardness, would keep any set of teeth in excellent condition always. Do not forget this fact.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

BELLOWS—PEABODY.—On the 30th June, at Brookline, Mass., by Rev. F. E. Peabody. Rev. Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS, of New-York, and Miss ANNA H. PEABODY, of Boston.

DIED.

COOPER.—On Wednesday, July 22, 1874, ALBERT COOPER, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 60 West 39th st., on Friday, 24th inst., at 3 P. M.

CUMMINGS.—At Scarsdale, on the morning of 22d July, MARY W., wife of Charles P. Cummings, and daughter of Samuel R. and Catherine Spelman.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison av. and 42d st., on Friday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GIGNOUX.—On Sunday, June 28th, at Beaumont College, near London, in his 14th year, CHARLES, youngest son of Claude and Harriet Gignoux.

LEGGAT.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, July 21, ALEXANDER C., youngest son of the late William Leggat.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 24th inst., at 1:30 P. M., from St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av.

MARSHALL.—On Third day, 21st inst., SARAH H., widow of David Marshall, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sixth day, (Friday,) at 4 P. M., without further notice, from her late residence, No. 23 West 15th st.

MILLER.—Drowned, July 20, JOSEPH BAYNES MILLER, in the 17th year of his age.

Funeral services on Friday, at 2:30 P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, James Iselton, No. 1 Perry st. Relatives and friends invited.

OHL.—On Wednesday, July 22, in Philadelphia, JENNIE, wife of John F. Ohl.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POSTLEY.—On Sunday, July 19, 1874, WILLIAM H. POSTLEY, of Jersey City Heights, aged 58 years, 7 months, 16 days.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, A. D. Bloodgood, No. 101 Wilson st., Brooklyn, E. D., Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his son-in-law, are invited to attend without further notice. (South Seventh Street Ferry.)

QUINBY.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday evening, the 20th inst., JAMES M. QUINBY, in the 70 year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, Newark, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

STEWSON.—On July 21, after a short illness, AMANDA F., wife of the late Charles P. Stewson, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 73 Taylor st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

TORREY.—In Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, July 22, HARRY, youngest son of Henry F. Torrey.

Funeral services at the residence of J. H. Pratt, in Montclair, Friday, at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

TOWNSEND.—At East Orange, N. J., on Monday, 20th inst., DEBORAH A., daughter of Ruth and the late Robt. Townsend.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of St. Ambrose, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., on Thursday, at 11:30 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—At Southfield, Orange County, July 20, CAROLINE PARRISH, wife of Peter Townsend, aged 68. Funeral at Southfield.

TUPPER.—At Harlem, July 20, 1874, CARRIE L., wife of Lorenzo B. Tupper, in the 29th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth st. and Madison av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

WATSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 22, MATTIE MAY, only child of Jesse, Jr., and Julia A. Watson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, No. 221 Washington av., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WILLISTON.—At his residence, East Hampton, Mass., Saturday, 18th inst., Hon. SAMUEL WILLISTON, in the 80th year of his age, founder of Williston Seminary, and of the firm of Williston, Knight & Co., New-York.

WILKS.—At Baden-Baden, Germany, July 21, ANNETTE MARY, daughter of Matthew and Eliza Langdon Wilks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 25, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 2:30 P. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 8:30 and 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

50,000 PEOPLE HAVE HAD TEETH EXtracted under our pure, fresh GAS without pain or injury, and thousands are wearing our beautiful artificial Dentures with entire satisfaction. Prices of all operations very moderate. New location, No. 45 East 23d st., opposite Association Hall.

DR. WAIT & SON.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the above association will be held at their head-quarters, corner Broadway and 70th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 23, 1874, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of taking action on the proposed amendment to the constitution.

CHARLES F. BRODLE, President.

WM. H. WARRING, Secretary.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 22, 1874.

At One Hundredth Street Yards, trade in Beeves was moderate on this forenoon, from 10½c.@13c. ℘ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt. scant to 8½ cwt.; from 56 ℔s. to 58 ℔s. was allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were slow from $45@$81 ℘ head. Veals sold in small lots from 7c.@8c. ℘ ℔., quality medium; coarse quality grass Calves were free of sale from $7@$11 ℘ head. Sheep sold freely from 5c.@6¼c. ℘ ℔.; Lambs also free of sale from 7c.@9½c. ℘ ℔. Live Hogs not on sale; City dressed still hampered with extreme rates; trade small from 8½c.@8⅝c. ℘ ℔., with an attempt to obtain 8¾c. ℘ ℔.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. Gilles sold for self 66 fair Illinois Steers, from 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 48 good Illinois Steers, at 12c. ℘ ℔., with $1 on ℘ head, weight 7½ cwt.; 73 Illinois Steers, coarse cattle, with a choice top from 11¾c.@13c. ℘ ℔., weight all round 8½ cwt. Ulery & Carey sold for T. & J. Goff, 119 fair Kentucky Steers, at 11¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong. T. C. Eastman sold for self, 231 common Illinois Steers, at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 38 common Illinois Steers, at 10¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 68 fair Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 109 generally good Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 8 cwt., scant; 91 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ℘ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; held on sale, 153 Illinois Steers. There were also sold at same yards: 2 Cows at $45 ℘ head; 2 Cows at $47 50 ℘ head; 1 Cow for $57; 2 Cows at $69 ℘ head; 3 Cows at $81 ℘ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 6 Veals, weight 750 ℔s., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 180 ℔s., at 8c. ℘ ℔.; 89 Sheep, weight 7,640 ℔s., at 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 79 Sheep, weight 6,960 ℔s., at 5⅝c. ℘ ℔.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,780 ℔s., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 2 Sheep, weight 300 ℔s., at 6¼c. ℘ ℔.; 9 Lambs, weight 460 ℔s., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 140 Lambs, weight 8,660 ℔s., at 8½c. ℘ ℔.; 63 Lambs, weight 4,010 ℔s., at 8¾c. ℘ ℔.; 37 Lambs, weight 2,400 ℔s., at 8⅞c. ℘ ℔.; 16 Lambs, weight 1,060 ℔s., at 9½c. ℘ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 25 Sheep, weight 2,020 ℔s., at 5¼c. ℘ ℔.; 129 Sheep, weight 12,780 ℔s., at 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 97 Sheep, weight 8,640 ℔s., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 169 Lambs, weight 9,170 ℔s., at 8½c. ℘ ℔.; 13 Lambs, weight 750 ℔s., at 8¾c. ℘ ℔.; 59 Lambs, weight 3,450 ℔s., at 9c. ℘ ℔.; 47 Lambs, weight 2,785 ℔s., at 9¼c. ℘ ℔.; 43 Lambs, weight 2,930 ℔s., at 9¾c. ℘ ℔. These foregoing lots were all quoted from New-York State: 1 Bull, weight 1,180 ℔s., at 4½c. ℘ ℔.; 5 Veals, weight 580 ℔s., at 7¼c. ℘ ℔.; 39 Veals, weight 5,650 ℔s., at 7½c. ℘ ℔.; 2 Veals, weight 220 ℔s., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 10 Veals, weight 1,310 ℔s., at 8c. ℘ ℔.; 55 Veals, weight 7,910 ℔s., at 8¼c. ℘ ℔.; 2 grass Calves, for $22; 20 grass Calves at $8 50 ℘ head; 37 grass Calves at $7 ℘ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market J. N. Pidcock sold 50 Sheep, weight 91 ℔s. ℘ head, at 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 933 Lambs, weight 64 ℔s. ℘ head, at 8c. ℘ ℔., both lots quoted from Kentucky; also sold at Harsimus Cove 130 Lambs, weight 68 ℔s. ℘ head, at 8½c. ℘ ℔.; 70 Sheep, weight 110 ℔s. ℘ head, at 6c. ℘ ℔., both lots quoted from Kentucky.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 20, 1874: 903 Beeves, 6,357 Sheep and Lambs, 346 Calves, 1,443 Hogs; all save the Horned cattle on transit to New-York City, consigned to West Fortieth Street Yards.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth street Yards: 996 head of Horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 391 Veals, 54 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,616 Sheep and Lambs, 11 Cows, 963 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth-street Yards: 4,122 Hogs, 121 Calves, 1,718 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 578 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,435 head, or 555 cars, against 449 cars for the same time last week. The market was very active at a decline from last week's prices of ¼c. on good stock, ⅜c. on medium, and strong ½c. on common. Buyers and sellers came together yesterday evening, when lively trading followed. About 2,600 head were disposed of. Sales of 900 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,013 ℔s. to 1,565 ℔s., at $4 25@$6 75; 750 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,087 ℔s. to 1,508 ℔s., at $5@$6 50; 700 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 956 ℔s. to 1,456 ℔s., at $4 62½@$6 25; 40 head Ohio Oxen, averaging 1,668 ℔s., at $5 43; 125 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,004 ℔s. to 1,275 ℔s., at $4 75@$5; 100 head Michigan Stockers, ranging from 817 to 985 ℔s., at $4 12½@$4 50; 64 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,169 ℔s., at $5 37½; 100 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 825 to 920 ℔s., at $4@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,000 head, against 11,800 head for the same time last week. The market was active at about ¼c. decline on the week's prices. Sales of 3,000 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 60 to 74 ℔s., at $6 62½@$8; 399 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 85 ℔s., at $5 12½; 171 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 92 ℔s., at $4 62½. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,700 head, against 7,000 head for the same time last week. The market was slow, the weather being too hot to move Hogs: Yorkers, $6 25@$6 60; heavy Hogs, $6 60@$6 85.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market rather firmer at yesterday's reduction, but prices easy; Texans sold at $2@$4 87½; fair to choice Steers, $5 25@$5 60; Rough Steers, $4 50; shipments, 2,200. Live Hogs steady; receipts, 10,000; market fairly active; prices firm and easily maintained; poor to extra sold at $6@$6 75; bulk of sales at $6 25@$6 60; shipments, 7,000. Sheep—Receipts, 600; market quiet, irregular and easy at $4@$5 for good to choice; $3@$3 75 for poor to medium.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; prices higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 13½; No. 2 do., $1 11@$1 11¾, spot; $1 11⅝, July; $1 08¼, August; $1 05@1 05½, September; No. 3 do., $1 02; Rejected, 90c.@92c. Corn in fair demand and higher at 64c.@64¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, closed at the outside price, spot; 64¼c. bid, July or August; Rejected, 62½c. Oats firm and in fair demand; prices higher; No. 2, 56c., spot; 50¼c., July; 36⅛c., August; 35¼c., September. Rye quiet and weak at 76c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 02, spot. Pork active and higher at $22, spot; $22@$22 10, August; $22 40@$22 45, September. Lard in fair demand and advanced, at $11 45@$11 50, spot; $11 60@$11 65, August or September. Whisky steady at 95c. Freights dull and nominal; Corn, to Kingston, 6½c. In the call of the board in the afternoon Wheat closed irregular and lower at $1 10¼, spot or July; $1 07½, August. Corn closed at 65c., spot; 64⅞c., July; 62⅜c., August. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 154,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 12,210 bbls.; Wheat, 29,260 bushels; Corn, 191,928 bushels; Oats, 15,400 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 76,575 bushels; Corn, 82,599 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 48,523 bushels; Corn, 80,042 bushels; Oats, 30,294 bushels. Canal Freights higher; Wheat 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Many owners preferred to let their boats lay idle than to carry at the previous low rates. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6@$6 25; Bakers', $6 50@$6 75; Amber Winter, $6 50@$6 75; White Winter, $7@$7 75. Wheat lifeless, prices nominal; Milwaukee, No. 1 Spring, $1 30; do. No. 2 do., $1 28; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring, $1 28. Corn dull; sales of 17,000 bushels at 69½c., 2,500 bushels in car-lots at 70c., and 2,000 bushels at 71c. Oats firm; sales of 10,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 at 60c.@61c. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2 00; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Butter active; Family unchanged; Cheese steady; New-York State prime, 11c.@12c.; Western prime, 11c.@11½c.; Half-skims, 8c.@10c. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Quercitron Bark—No. 1 dull at $35. Clover-seed steady at $10 50@$11. Timothy commands $3 25. Flax-seed wanted at $1 90@$2. Flour in improved demand for best grades; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extras, $4 50@$5 25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6@$7 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $6 75@$7 50; high grades, $7 75@$9. Wheat in limited demand; receipts of new increased; sales, new State and Delaware Red at $1 34@$1 39; White, $1 45@$1 50. Rye held at $1 05. Corn in good demand; Yellow, 86c.; Western Mixed, 83c.@86c. Oats dull; White, 71c.@75c.; Mixed, 72c. Refined Petroleum dull and weak, nominally quoted at 11⅞c.@12c., cash and July. Whisky steady at 99c. for Western, in iron.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Flour dull and drooping; time sales lower; Superfine Winter, $3 75@$4; Extra, $4@$4 40; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Treble Extra, $5 40@$5 75. Wheat—Higher grades lower; other grades steady; sales of a sample lot of No. 3 Red Winter at $1 07@$1 10; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15@$1 18; choice to fancy, $1 20@$1 25. Corn firmer; some sales higher; No. 2 Mixed, 65c.@67c., according to location. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 new, 52c.@55c., according to location. Rye—No. 2 quiet at $1. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork higher at $22 50. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 7⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon unchanged; only an order trade. Lard firm; Summer, 11¼c. Live Hogs firm; light, $5 50@$6 25; heavy, $6 50@$6 75. Cattle unchanged; only butchers buying. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

BOSTON, July 22.—The Wool market is firm, with a good demand from manufacturers, and prices continue to be sustained. New Wool continues to come forward quite freely. Many of the fancy clips of Ohio and Pennsylvania were bought by manufacturers in the interior, and the prices paid for some were higher than anything we have reported for a long time, and would be no criterion. The range of Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX fleeces has been from 52c.@55c. up to 60c. for XXX and above; Michigan Fleeces, 49c.@52c., and Wisconsin and other Western Fleeces at 47c.@50c. Combing and Delaine Fleeces continue in demand, and range from 55c.@60c., the latter price for choice lots and unwashed at 42c.@46c., including Kentucky at 45c.@46c. Pulled Wool is steady and firm, but rather quiet. California meets with a fair demand and ranges from 40c.@42c. ℘ ℔.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Flour dull and steady; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; Family, $6 25@$7 75; City Mills Superfine, $4@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Rio Grande, $7@$7 50; Family, $7@$9 50. Wheat steady, more active, and unchanged. Corn firmer; Southern White, 90c.@92c.; Southern Yellow, 83c.; Western Mixed, 78c. Oats firm; Southern, 70c.@73c.; Western Mixed, 63c.@65c.; do. White, 67c.@68c. Rye quiet. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong and higher. Mess Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 16½c.@17½c. Lard, 13c. Western Butter a shade easier and unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky quiet at 99c.@$1.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 22.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35; one car of Extra White Michigan at $1 60. Corn unchanged; sales of 3,000 bushels at 74c.@75c. Oats quiet; sales of one car State at 60c. Corn-meal—$31 for Bolted, $30 for Unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26, ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 87½ to the Hudson; $3 62½ to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 30c. Lake Receipts—32,200 bushels Corn, 565,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—33,400 bushels Corn, 587,000 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—Flour firm and in fair demand; Superfine, $4@$4 50; Extra, $4 50@$5; Extra Family, $5 25@$5 75; A, No. 1, $6@$6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 50. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged; White, 82c.@84c.; Mixed, 74c.@76c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 65c.@70c. for Mixed, 70c. for White. Rye quiet and unchanged at 95c. Pork active and higher at $22 50. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c.@15¼c.; Plain, 14½c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c. Lard, 13¾c.@14¼c. for Tierce, 14¼c. for Keg. Whisky, 95c.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Flour dull and drooping; Family, $5 40@$5 70. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 05@$1 08; White, $1 15@$1 25. Corn dull; Mixed, 65c.@66c. Oats firm at 60c.@68c. Rye firm for spot; sales at $1; lower to arrive. Butter unchanged. Pork strong and irregular; sales at $21 25@$22, spot; $22, buyer till middle of August. Lard firm; Summer, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Kettle, 13¼c.@13½c. Bulk Meats strong; sales of Shoulders at 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c., spot; 10c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Whisky firm at 95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—Flour dull at $5 for Superfine; $6@$7 for Treble Extra; $7 25@$8 for choice do. Corn, 3c. lower; Yellow mixed, 82c.@85c.; White, 97c. Oats, 74c.@75c. Bran steady at 92c.@92½c. Hay—None on landing; Prime, new, $30; old, $25. Pork—Sales at $23 25; held 25c. higher. Dry-salted Meats—None in first hands; Shoulders, 8¼c. Bacon quiet at 9¾c. for Shoulders; 11⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c. for Clear Sides. Hams active at 16½c. Lard firm and scarce at 12¾c. for Tierce, 13¾c. for Keg. Sugar dull at 9¾c. for fully fair. Molasses—Small sales; Fair, 60c. Whisky dull at 97c. for Louisiana, $1 03 for Cincinnati. Coffee quiet at 19c.@23c. for ordinary to prime. Corn-meal dull at $5. Gold, 110⅛. Exchange—New-York Sight ⅛ premium; Sterling $5 39.

TOLEDO, July 22.—Flour—Demand good at full prices. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 3 White Wabash, new, $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; No. 2 do., $1 20; extra do., $1 50; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 15; August and September, $1 14; new, cash, $1 14½; No. 1 Red, new, $1 22; No. 2 red, new, $1 14½, spot; $1 13½, July; $1 13, August; $1 14, September; No. 3 Red, $1 06; rejected, $1 01; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 25. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 60c.@61c., spot; 38c., August; 37c.@37½c., September. Freights—5c. to Oswego and Kingston. Receipts—50,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—41,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 19¾; No. 2, $1 16¾, spot; $1 13⅝, August; $1 08¾, September. Oats steady; No. 2, 51c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 63¼c. Rye nominal; No. 1, 90c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 04. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,200 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 22.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet and firm at 34c. Resin quiet and steady, at $1 75 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady, at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, July 22, William Kennelly sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, and lot 18.9 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, 219.6 feet east of Third avenue, to Nicholas Henry, plaintiff, for $5,300 over mortgage, and interest of $3,559; total, $8,859.

The same auctioneer offered, by order of the Executor of the late Thomas Kivlen, the four-story brick building, and lot 51.3 by 24.1 by 27.10 by 31.1 by 1.3, known as No. 26 New Bowery, and as there were no buyers present who appeared to understand the value of the property, it was bid in for $14,500, and the sale of the remainder of the estate, consisting of the premises No. 26 Chestnut street, adjoining the above, and the two lots on the west side of Seventh avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, was adjourned to Tuesday, Sept. 15.

James M. Miller adjourned the foreclosure sale of the four houses and lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh street, 150 feet east of Eleventh avenue, to Wednesday, July 29.

In regard to the foreclosure sale of the premises on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, 424 feet west of First avenue, noted to be held by Joseph McGuire, nothing was done, and it is supposed, from the non-appearance of the Referee and other parties in interest at the sales-room, that the case has been settled.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions noted to be held at the Exchange to-day are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son, & White, public auction sale of the coal-yard, No. 235 West Nineteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the two houses and lots, together 49.7 by 75, on the south-east corner of First avenue and Forty-second street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 80, on the north-west corner of Prince and Mulberry streets.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Oliver J. Wells, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the north side of Forty-fifth street, 325 feet west of Second avenue, 25 by 100.5.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 18.9x99.11, on s. s. of 128th st., 219.6 feet e. of 3d av.	$8,859

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 21.

Cottage st., e. s., 350 ft. n. of Morris av., runs n. along Cottage st. 18x n. w. still along street, 64x n. e. 100x s. e. 168x s. w. 148; Cottage st., n. s., lot No. 186 map Mott Haven, 50x100	$10,000
St. Mark's place, No. 44, being 8th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x93.6	38,000
Washington st., w. s., 86.7 ft. n. of West 10th st., runs n. 43.8x w. 51x s. 5.6x w. 52.6x s. 2.3x w. 19.9x n. 42.6, to Charles st., x w. 59.11x s. 96.7x e. 10.6x s. 96.7x e. 10.6x s. 96.7, to West 10th st., x e. 83.1x n. 101x50.6, to beginning, being the Empire Brewery, with apparatus, &c., ½ part	25,000
West 10th st., n. s., 135.4 ft. w. of Washington st., 22x96.7; West 10th st., n. s., 157.4 ft. w. of Washington st., 22x96.7; West 10th st., n. s., 179.4 ft. w. of Washington st., 22x96.7; Charles st., s. s., 243.1 ft. w. of Washington st., 22x96.7; West 10th st., n. s., 245.4 ft. w. of Washington st., 22x96.7; Charles st., s. s., 221.1 ft. w. of Washington st., 22x96.7; Charles st., s. s., 199.1 ft. w. of Washington st., 22x96.7	8,000
West 10th st., n. s., 201.4 ft. w. of Washington st., 22x96.7, ½ part	3,000
West 10th st., n. s., 201.4 ft. w. of Washington st., 22x96.7, ½ part	3,000
West 10th st., n. s., 223.4 ft. w. of Washington st., 22x96.7, ½ part	3,000
West 10th st., n. s., 223.4 ft. w. of Washington st., 22x96.7, ½ part	3,000
53d st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 6th av., 22x100.5	45,000
53d st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x100.5	10,000
58th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x100.5	14,000
62d st., n. s., 194 ft. w. of 1st av., 17x100.5	13,000
62d st., n. s., 228 ft. w. of 1st av., 17x100.5	13,000
72d st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x102.2	17,500
85th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100; 86th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100, unfinished houses	20,000
125th st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x100	15,000
Same property	15,000
Madison av., lots Nos. 177 and 178, Central Morrisania, 100x120	1,500
3d av., northerly corner of Garden st., 20x77; Garden st., n. e. s., 77 ft. n. w. of 3d av., 23x100; 1 plot, houses and lots, Morrisania	22,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—SMALL BROWN-stone houses on 123d st., near 5th av., Nos. 9 and 11. Inquire of J. M. FIELDER, No. 102 East 111th st.; terms to suit.

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER HOUSTON st., plot 50 by 100—To lease for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY store, (first-rate stand for business,) together with large dwelling, carriage-house, tenant-house, barns, and six acres of land; best of water and abundance of fruit; location very healthy; one mile from Harlem Railroad; price, $6,000. Also, a farm of 100 acres, near Mount Everett, well watered, plenty of fruit; house, barn, out-buildings, and fences all in good order; healthiest location in the country; price, $5,000; terms to suit. For particulars apply at No. 99 Murray st., New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, RYE BEACH.—FOR sale, to close an estate, thirty-five acres of upland in the immediate vicinity of the beach, containing a number of building sites, commanding magnificent views of the Sound. Inquire of C. MINOR & D. R. JAQUES, No. 25 Chambers st.

A MARYLAND FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-four acres of high sandy loam; good house; peach and pear trees; two acres of strawberries, &c.; possession immediately; price $2,500. Apply to J. J. COARD, No. 198 Chatham square, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

$17,000—FIRST MORTGAGE JERSEY property for sale at ten per cent. discount; property improved; worth double. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway, Commissioner for every State.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE OF TWELVE acres on North Shore Staten Island; high ground, picturesque, and healthy. J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 4 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 63 Clinton place, (adjoining the Brevoort House.) Lot is on lease from the Sailors' Snug Harbor; ground rent, $200, renewable every twenty-one years; lot 25x93.11, house 25x58, with a two-story extension about 30 feet. Has all the modern improvements and contains twenty-two rooms. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers, NO. 3 PINE ST., WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

By order Executors of JOHN A. WILSON, Deceased, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 29,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, ON ARRIVAL OF SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NEW-YORK,

800 VERY VALUABLE LOTS IN

ELIZABETH, N. J.

THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY is laid out with great care; avenues are paved, curbed, and guttered; all assessments paid; surrounding improvements the best. THE LOTS front on the NEWARK BOULEVARD every lot available for immediate use; eighty-five trains to New-York daily. Luncheon before the sale.

70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR THREE YEARS.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 11 o'clock, making stoppage at Newark.

For maps, railroad passes, apply to

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A FULL-SIZED HOUSE; four story, high stoop; between 34th st. and the Central Park, and 4th and 6th avs. Address D. I., Post Office Box No. 1,478.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Principal payable in Gold in 20 years; Interest 8 per cent. in currency, or 7 per cent. in sterling money.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED TO RETIRE THE OUTSTANDING INCOME BONDS, OR TO FUND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COMPANY.

They are a Second Mortgage on the entire unsold lands of the road, now amounting to

Over 11,000,000 Acres;

and will be a First Lien on the lands, when the $10,400,000 Land Grant Bonds (one-half of which is already provided for) are retired; the further sale of 1,250,000 acres, at prices heretofore realized, would cancel the now remaining balance of Land Grant Bonds, when this bond would become a First Mortgage on nearly 10,000,000 acres, the value of which is much more than sufficient to cover the entire issue of Sinking Fund Bonds; besides which, these Bonds are a Mortgage on the Road, its Franchises and Equipment, subject to the First Mortgage and the Government Lien.

ONE PER CENT. OF THE BONDS withdrawn annually and redeemed at par.

The Sinking Fund Bonds are offered in exchange for the outstanding Income Bonds, at the rate of Six of the new bonds for Five of the Incomes; which, considering that the latter are not Mortgage Bonds, is a very advantageous change of investment.

Exchanges can now be made, or information obtained, at the

Office of the Company IN BOSTON,

Or at

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
DREXEL BUILDING,

Or at the

President's Office, No. 23 Nassau St.

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN

Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
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No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,

Commercial and Travelers' Credits.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO SPECULATORS IN STOCKS.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York, are the right parties to deal with.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, BANKERS, NO. 10 Pine st., New-York, draw bills on London, receive deposits subject to check; five per cent. allowed on daily balances.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 1, 1874. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,
No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., AND No. 60 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of

Ten per Cent.

Has been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.
GEORGE T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1, 1874	200,448 48
Assets	$400,448 48

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., both payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

LENOX

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS.—A final dividend will be paid on Mississippi and Missouri railroad assented stock, on presentation and surrender of the Union Trust Company Certificates for same, at office of Riggs & Co., No. 58 Wall st.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
G. W. STANTON, JR., Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., (P. O. Box 5,448,)
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, FROM THE bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the bonds of the roads leased by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank on presentation, on and after that date.
J. D. COX, President.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.
HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PLATE GLASS

REQUIRED FOR THE
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 30th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the Plate and other Glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to

CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bid for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., 24th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on or before the 1st November next, or in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the commanding officer of the station, subject to the usual inspection, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

3,000 tons of steamer Anthracite Coal.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Pay Director United States Navy.

IMPROVING DELAWARE RIVER AT FORT MIFFLIN BAR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn.,
15th July, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12:30 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing, by dredging, from the bar in the Delaware River, near Fort Mifflin, 173,000 cubic yards, more or less, of sand, mud, and loose material.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of locality may be seen.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

IMPROVING SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENN.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,
July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing by dredging from the channel of the Schuylkill River, above Penrose Ferry Bridge, about 70,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of locality may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved. J. D. KURTZ, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF WILMINGTON HARBOR, DELAWARE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12:45 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing from the channel of Christiana River about 135 cubic yards, net, of solid rock.

Forms, specifications, drawings, and information will be furnished from this office, where map of locality can be seen.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 38 CHURCH ST., MOBILE, Ala., July 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS

For dredging 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, through the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Cedar Keys, Fla., will be received at this office, until noon, Aug. 22, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office.

A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 31, 1874, as follows:

For altering building No. 125 Mercer st.

For erection of a building on lots Nos. 130 and 132 Amity st.

For building a steam fire-propeller.

For 15,000 feet of rubber hose, with Allen's patent couplings attached.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅝ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:

No. 1.—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2.—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3.—Size, 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4.—Size, 4½ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,106,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the Department, must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 17, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN APPOMATTOX RIVER, Virginia, will be received until noon of July 31, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

A LADY FULLY QUALIFIED TO KEEP books, or take charge in managing an institution, or trustworthy business, would like to obtain a position accordingly; can give the best of references. Address C., No. 381 Broadway, corner White st.

AT THE SWEDISH OFFICES, NO. 108 EAST 27th st.—Swedish, French, and German servants only, for all positions. MAURICE LINDGUIST (Swede) proprietor. No. 108 East 27th st.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl, with references, as chamber-maid and waitress; can get on with servants of any nation, and will prove by her work that she deserves and will try to keep a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable, English Protestant girl, who understands her business thoroughly; is very clean and orderly, and a good waitress; first-class recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very highly respectable Protestant young woman; fully competent to take either; very best testimonials; City or country. Call at Bedell's Office, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A North German girl; highly recommended as chamber-maid and nurse. Apply at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

COOKING, WASHING AND IRONING, OR General House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, intelligent, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A STRONG AND INDUSTRIOUS WOMAN; a good cook; understands French and American; can bone and lard; makes ice-creams, jellies, cakes, and is a first-class baker; would go in the country. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE WOMAN, who understands her business in every branch; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, jellies, creams, &c.; is willing and well tempered; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RELIABLE COLORED woman, willing and obliging, as cook washer, and ironer, or general house-work; no objections to the country, and will go for small wages, as she has a child about three years of age with her. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH COOK; BEST reference; an excellent laundress and willing to be useful, in private family or boarding-house; can do any kind of cooking and not at all afraid to work; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH YOUNG woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a splendid pastry cook and baker; has best references; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY TWO very excellent Welsh girls, in a private family, as cook and laundress and chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work well between them and no grumbling; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELlent, good German servant girl, for City or country; has good references, and can do general house-work well. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK; OR would go as housekeeper, or take care of growing children and do plain sewing; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 803 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PLAIN, SUBSTANTIAL FRENCH cook, in a small family; she will serve for moderate wages, and furnish the best references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, OR WASHER AND ironer, in the country; has good City references; prefers a good country family. Can be seen at No. 233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 169 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good cook; will assist with washing; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 43 Perry st., rear.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER HOUSES furnished with reliable servants, male or female, at JACQUIN'S French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman; is a good cook, thorough washer and ironer, and does general house-work well; has a daughter twelve years of age, strong, willing and active; City or country; good references; wages no object. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND mother, aged thirty-eight, and daughter sixteen, together; furnish best testimonials; are competent and reliable; can do the work of a family together; City or country; excellent cook and seamstress. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook, and is strong and willing for City or country place; has good references. To be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COUPLE OF YOUNG girls, to be useful at general house work. They are active, tidy, capable of doing work nicely; City or country, (at low wages.) Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st. References.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO IS a plain cook, good laundress, and not afraid to work; home preferred rather than wages; City or country; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY WELL RECOMmended German girl; likes general house-work; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS house-keeper; wages not so much an object as a good home; is a neat sewer. Address for three days Miss Nelson, No. 181 Eagle st., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, and gentlemen's linens perfectly; is young, neat, and tidy; has one year's reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; is a thorough good laundress, or fine washer and ironer; for City or country; is strong, neat, capable, and of obliging disposition; has satisfactory City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th street.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a small private family; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing and ironing at her home or go out by the day. Call at No. 311 East 37th st.

MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAID AND SEAMstress; Protestant; will either go to country or stay in City; best references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a place as monthly nurse, or would nurse an invalid lady, or would take a house-keeper's place in a small family; has had long experience in all. Apply at No. 450 West 19th st., Room No. 3, first floor.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND a young English girl, aged fourteen, to assist in the care of growing children, or in any light capacity; a home where she would be kindly treated more consideration than wages. Address Box No. 129, Orange, N. J.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chamber-maid; understands her duties perfectly; is neat and tidy; has three years' reference from last place; prefers country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid.—By a quiet, intelligent Scotch Protestant young woman, who is very fond and kind to children; is a nice family seamstress; or will take a chamber-maid's place; is lately landed. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN girl, for City or country; good parents, and a desirable, useful girl for any family's work. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY AS MONTHly nurse or nurse to an invalid; references from first-class physicians and ladies. Call or address Nurse, No. 343 West 52d st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN, PROTESTANT NURSE and seamstress, with good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL AS nurse in a private family; fifteen months' City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 12 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, by the day, week, or month; understands dress-making thoroughly; Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Address M. P., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist with children; best City references. Call at No. 157 7th av., near 19th st., first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; best City reference from present employer; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, SCOTCH PROTESTant woman, in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 204 6th st., near Bowery, Mrs. Hansen's.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO OUT washing and ironing by the day, or will take washing to her own house. Call for two days at No. 219 East 21st st., Room No. 5.

MALES

COACHMAN, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a young Scotchman and sister, together, in a family; either City or country; has eight years' reference as coachman and gardener, &c.; useful man; understands the care of horses well, and to milk, &c.; the sister as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a respectable man, aged twenty-five years; can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, keep walks, roads, and lawn in order; in fact, do anything about a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man; is a first-class coachman; is willing and obliging; temperate habits; understands the business and all its branches; five years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 117 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a smart groom and good, steady driver; understands gardening; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., No. 157 East 35th st.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE, industrious, and strictly sober; will be generally useful; is a thorough groom; moderate wages; best of references as to character. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Dane, with excellent references; is a first-class horseman and a good gardener; single, and strictly sober; would be generally useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Protestant man, aged thirty; has seven and a half years' best City references. Call or address J. B., No. 45 West 30th st., feed store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; has seven and a half years' best City references. Call or address J. G., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; no incumbrance; is a good florist, understands greenhouse and graperies; also, the laying out of new places; has the best of testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 242 Times Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A DANE; single; industrious and strictly sober; has the best of testimonials as to character and competency; can do some carpenter work, and will be useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; understands greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, care of horses, &c.; strictly temperate; good reference. Address R. Cronshey, No. 1,799 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of hot and cold graperies and greenhouses, and out-door gardening; can come well recommended. Address Gardener, Box No. 223 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, WHO understands his business in all its branches; not afraid of wood; good references. Address E. O'N., Box No. 232 Times Office.

GROOM OR LIKE SITUATION, BY A YOUNG Englishman, aged twenty-four years, lately over; is a good groom and driver and capable of handling and training young horses; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HANDY MAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, aged twenty-nine years, who is a good carpenter; can repair furniture, fit keys, do farming work, repair implements, paint, care and drive horses, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a respectable couple, aged twenty-five years, no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, repair roads and walks, mow lawns, &c.; wife is a good cook and an excellent laundress; can also sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and do all parts of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A CHINAMAN AS WAITER IN A private house or a Summer house for Winter and Summer; would take charge of the dining-room and silver; willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 112 West 15th st., from 10 to 6 o'clock.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—BY A PACKAGE notion house; none but experienced hands need apply. Address with references, NOTIONS, Box No. 121 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

$200 FOR A HANDSOME CARVED SER-pentine rosewood seven octave piano; overstrung, full iron frame; sweet and powerful tone, at No 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
New-York, July 9, 1874.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest dividend.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

No. 110 Washington street, Boston,

PUBLISH THIS DAY

PHILLIPS ON MECHANICS' LIENS.

A TREATISE ON REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
By SAMUEL L. PHILLIPS. 8vo. Sheep. $7 50.

STORY ON AGENCY.

EIGHTH EDITION. Revised, with additions, by N. ST. JOHN GREEN. 8vo. Sheep. $7 50.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For Merchants, Manufacturers, and others. Mining interests negotiated. Real estate exchanged for business. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: William H. Hurlbut & Co., hats and caps, No. 470 Broome st.; Pelletreau & Raynor, lithographers, No. 37 Vesey st.

GRIGGS & CARLETON,
Financial Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE JUNIOR PARTNER IN A LIGHT wholesale manufacturing business in this City, established twelve years, desires to sell his one-half interest; the business is profitable, sales all for cash and thirty days time; no debts. Amount required $5,000, part of which can run for a short time on good security if desired. Principals only address BUSINESS, Box No. 104 Times Office.

DRUGGISTS' OPPORTUNITY.

Elegant set of drug-store fixtures for sale cheap; terms easy; worth $3,000; easily moved. Inquire of H. E. FARNSWORTH, counselor at law, No. 133 Nassau st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
China, Saturday, Aug. 8	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Macedonia, Sat....July 25	Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8
India, Wednesday..July 29	Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12
Victoria, Saturday..Aug. 1	Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15
Australia, Wed'day.Aug. 5	Caledonia, Wed'day.Aug. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 12

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt...July 25, 1 P. M. | Italy..........Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON..........Friday, July 24, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD..........Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday...Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KRONPRINZ, F. W., Capt. O. HEINBRUCH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. KR. OTERENDORP, on SATURDAY, July 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........
ATLAS..........Aug. 7

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ANDES..........July 31
ETNA..........Aug. 18

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 11.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........July 23
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........July 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)..........Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 8

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, July 25, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

ALASKA..........July 25
COLORADO..........Aug. 8

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, July 25.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 29.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY.

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.— Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 21st....8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 21st....1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 22d..9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d..1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 23d...10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 23d....2:30 P. M.
Friday, 24th....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 24th.....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 25th..12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th...4:30 P. M.
Sunday 26th.....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 26th.....3:30 P. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows;

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 23d...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 23d...9:00 A. M.
Friday, 24th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 24th....9:30 A. M.
Saturday, 25th..3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th..6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 27th....9:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 29th.8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 28th...3:00 P. M.
	Wednesday, 29th 3:00 P. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—LOW FARE. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Prices low.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. B. PHILIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23 at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class, and training class for Kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circulars, address

HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address

PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE. —Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal. Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y. —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.

Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

Et nunc amoto queramus seria ludo.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED 1855.

Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in Schools and Academies throughout the country. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited.

RICE & ANDREWS, Directors.

A GENTLEMAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE DEsires a situation in a school or seminary to teach the organ and piano. Address A. C. S., Box No. 21, Bordentown, N. J.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF—COMMENCING July 23, and continuing over two Sabbaths. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave New-York, Pier No. 27, Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stoping at 33d st. each way, and at Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Bishops Simpson, Haven, Peek, and Janes, Rev. Dr. Ives, Rev. Dr. Nelson, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Chaplain McCabe, together with many other distinguished divines of the Methodist and other denominations. Also Bishops Kavanaugh and Doggett, and Rev. Dr. Sargent and Dr. Lee, of the Church South, will be present.

Fare for the round trip, 60 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874. }

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS.—IMPORTED ENGLISH RIDING SADdles and Bridles just arrived, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Lap Dusters, Brushes, Combs, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, &c. Our Harness are handmade. A good article at the lowest possible price.

E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

HARNESS.—FIRST-CLASS HARNESS FOR SALE at a bargain; consists of two fine new light double harness, and splendid new carriage harness, English mountings, made by first City maker. No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT; horse seven years old, fifteen and a half hands, warranted sound and kind; top buggy and harness nearly new, made to order. No. 33 East 12th st., private stable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

5TH AV., NO. 341.

MRS. SEAVER.

The above-mentioned house is in process of thorough renovation and refurnishing, and will soon be in readiness for the reception of families and gentlemen, without board.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Newly-furnished apartments, en suite or separate; reception room, with bedroom adjoining; every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired; Summer prices.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PHYSICIAN'S OFfice, elegant location, well furnished; closet room. Every convenience; English basement house; with or without first-class board.

PALMER'S, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.— Newly and handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, by day or week, at Summer prices. No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with or without board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Terms moderate.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 54 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, for gentlemen, with a private family, living in their own house.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—LARGE, AIRY, AND handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

D. P. PETERS IS NO LONGER MANAGER, OR IN in any manner connected with or employed at the Hotel Fenimore, and all persons are notified that he has no authority to contract any debts or do any act for said hotel.

JAMES BUNYAN,
Proprietor Hotel Fenimore.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND HOUSE

GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.

Good rooms can now be secured for August and September at this favorite Summer resort.

Apply or address

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors,
Garrison's, N. Y.

Or Grand Union Hotel, 41st st. and 4th av., New-York.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BELMONT HALL,

New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
TEN MILES FROM LANDING.

Farm house, rooms large and airy; grounds shady; plenty fruit, vegetables, milk, &c. Terms, $6 and $7 per week. Best City reference given.

Address J. B. EDGERLY,
Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

AMONG THE CATSKILLS.—GOOD AND abundant country fare with comfortable rooms; in charming locality on a farm among mountain peaks; beautiful drives to Kauterskill Falls, Clove, &c.; conveyances; daily mails; terms, $6 per week for adults. Refers to James Campbell, No. 63 William st., or Albert Bell, with American Bible Society, Astor place, New-York. Address Mrs. MARTHA BLOODGOOD, Union Society Post Office, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO AND A HALF MILES west of Poughkeepsie; large lawn, plenty of shade, croquet, fruit, vegetables, milk, and good board at moderate prices; refers to H. B. Caverly, No. 293 Washington st., New-York. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, Highlands, Ulster County, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions at a private cottage, about five minutes' walk from the ocean; house surrounded by handsome shade-trees and lawn. Apply to Mr. E. W. CLARKE, Real Estate Agent, Long Branch, or address C. C. B., Long Branch.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD AT FORT Washington, in an elegant private residence, only eight minutes' walk north of the depot, and overlooking the Hudson River; three rooms now vacant; stabling for horses and carriages. A. ANDREWS.

PRIVATE BOARD ON THE HUDSON—LOcation, rooms, and table first-class; terms moderate. Apply to S. S. MANGAM, No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 11½, or address Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing.

BOARD ON THE BERKSHIRE HILLS— One and a half mile from the celebrated Bash-Bish Falls. Address G. S. NOONEY, Copake Iron Works, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FERNHILL, HALEDON, N. J.; one and a quarter hour from City, delightfully located; large house, excellent table; reference, by permission, to F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TWO VACANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, at the Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room and bedroom, with bath, with or without board; above 17th st. and between 4th and 6th avs.; first-class accommodation required. Address Post Office Box No. 677, stating location, terms, &c.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleised mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

AMUSEMENTS.

CLOSING DAYS OF THE

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME

IN NEW-YORK,
Previous to the visit to Boston, Aug. 3.
FASHIONABLE AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
throng the vast Amphitheatre
AFTERNOON and EVENING!
A cool and delightful
SUMMER RESORT IN THE CITY.
ROMAN CHARIOT RACES, four horses abreast.
ROMAN STANDING RACES.
FLAT RACES BY DARING YOUNG LADIES WITH ENGLISH THOROUGHBREDS.
JOCKEY RACES WITH THE FAMOUS RUNNING HORSES OF EUROPE.
LIBERTY RACES, REPRESENTING THE GRAND CORSO OF ROME.
ELEPHANT, PONY, AND CAMEL RACES.
MONKEY RACES.
THE MODERN HERCULES and
BRILLIANT TRAPEZE ACTS!
ALL IN FULL AT EACH EXHIBITION.

Prof. W. H. DONALDSON'S
GRAND EXPERIMENTAL BALLOON ASCENSIONS
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS,
AT THE CONCLUSION
OF THE
REGULAR PERFORMANCE ON THE GRAND COURSE.

P. T. BARNUM'S
WORLD RENOWNED MENAGERIE!
THE MOST RARE AND COSTLY
ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION ON EARTH!
OPEN DAILY AT 1:30 AND 7 P. M.
PERFORMANCE BEGINS WITH THE GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS
AT 2:30 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

EDWARD MULLEN,

Pedestrian, believing in his ability to walk FIVE HUNDRED MILES in SIX CONSECUTIVE DAYS, has been assigned a special track inside the inner inclosure of the Hippodrome, where he is now walking in full view of the audience. No interruption of the brilliant contests in speed and daring equestrians upon the Grand Course. To accommodate those interested in pedestrianism, the Madison avenue Box-office will remain open at all hours of the day and night.

ADMISSION AS USUAL, 50 CENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. C. W. BARRY.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The sterling actor Mr. C. W. BARRY, in the sensation, by Dominick Murray and C. W. Barry, entitled, ROPED IN, with efficient cast.	Produced (by special request) of the new sensation, by A. H. SHELDON, entitled, WEALTH AND CRIME.

COLOSSEUM. SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS.

OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Open Daily from 10 till dusk.

EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO BRICKSBURG,

TUESDAY, JULY 28,

on Long Branch steamers to Sandy Hook; railroad along the sea shore and Shrewsbury River to Long Branch, Shark River, Marlpits, and Bricksburg.

SPLENDID VIEWS

in great variety, and sea air.

Boats will leave Rector street, Pier No. 8 North River, at 9:40 A. M., and return by 7 P. M. same day.

Tickets good for two days if countersigned by R. Campbell.

Tickets sold on board at $1 50 the round trip.

GRAND AFTERNOON EXCURSION!!!

TO NEW-HAVEN
AND RETURN BY MOONLIGHT.

☞ SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT. ☜

July 25. July 25. July 25.

The large, swift and magnificent steamer

WILLIAM COOK! WILLIAM COOK!

(Capt. Geo. A. Gage,) with

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT MILITARY AND COTILLION BAND,

Will make an excursion to New-Haven,

LEAVING

Pier of the Stonington Line (foot of Jay st.) at 1 o'clock P. M.

Fulton Ferry, East River, at 1:15 P. M.

Foot 23d st., East River, at 1:30 P. M.

Will leave New-Haven in time to reach New-York at a seasonable hour.

☞ The magnificent FULL MOON and other glories of the skies insure a delightful return sail on the Sound.

TICKETS, for the round trip, only ONE DOLLAR, now on sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; Earle's Hotel, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

EXCURSION DAILY, TO BATH PARK, Bath, L. I., the finest place of the kind in this country for quiet, respectable people. Steamer THOMAS KILEY will leave the Battery, foot of Whitehall st., as follows: 6:15 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1:30 and 5 P. M.; leave Bath, 7:30 and 11:30 o'clock A. M.; 3 and 7 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Splendid bathing and first-class restaurant. ARCHIBALD YOUNG, Proprietor.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.

EDGAR DU BERCEAU, }
ADOLPH LEMOYNE, } Administrators.
EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, }

f26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.

mh5-1aw6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. —Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.

MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.

ap9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, } Executors.
CHARLES H. ISHAM, }

jy9-1aw6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.

JAMES SYMINGTON, } Executors, &c.
JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, }

f5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.

S. T. BAKER, } Executors.
CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, }

mh12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN,
Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.

mh19-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Executors.
THOMAS PAYTON, }

ap30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.

JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, } Executors.
JOHN BARBERIE. }

jy16-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.

mh12-1aw6mTh

MISCELLANEOUS.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway have submitted to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design and drawing and a map of the proposed location of a bridge across the Ohio River, below the mouth of the Big Sandy, and near the foot of Horne st., in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, proposed to be constructed by said Trustees for the use of the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

MILES GREENWOOD, }
PHILIP HEIDELBACH, }
R. M. BISHOP, } Trustees.
WILLIAM HOOPER, }
E. A. FERGUSON, }

CINCINNATI, July 14, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS of CHARLES GAYLER'S new serio-comic play, in five acts, entitled
WITH THE TIDE,
introducing
Miss KATIE MAYHEW
in the character of
JENNIE MARKLAND,
and in her charming
SONGS AND CHARACTER SKETCHES.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,

No. 201 Bowery.
Wonderful success of Mlle. DELACOUR'S Parisian CAN-CAN TROUPE.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF TO-DAY.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF TO-DAY.
Also, Mme. RENTZ'S famous FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Secure your seats during the day to avoid the crush at the Box-office.
MATINEE, FRIDAY, AT 2:30.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.

Mme. PICAUT, Directress. ENTREE, 25c., 50c., and $1.
Nightly a bewildering Can-can, or Chahut.
Nightly an exciting Can-can, or Chahut.
Nightly a bewildering Can-can, or Chahut.

Forty beautiful danseuses, carefully selected from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Milan, Leipsig, and Hamburg. An army of olio specialty artists. Devere Brothers, Grinnell Children, Carrie Woods, Marie Boniface, Lottie Murray, &c., &c. Secure your seats.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 23,
BENEFIT
OF THE TICKET-TAKERS, OFFICERS, AND USHERS,
of the Bowery Theatre.
A strong bill of attraction and novelty; a numerous array of talented volunteers.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

THIS AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, (by especial request,) the Grand Legendary Drama of FAUSTUS AND MEPHISTOPHELES!

Full Cast, Grand Ballet, beautiful Scenery, Mechanical Effects, &c. EVANGELINE is in rehearsal, and soon to be produced.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

GRAND SWISS SHOOTING FESTIVAL— To be held in SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J., on the 20th, 21st, 23d, and 24th of July, in commemoration of the first Federal Shooting Festival in Switzerland.

The Park will be splendidly decorated for this occasion. The public are cordially invited to join in this peaceful tournament; every one has the chance of winning one of the numerous and beautiful prizes.

Grand Concert every day. On THURSDAY, 23d, there will be Swiss Athletic Games, wrestling, gymnastics, stone throwing, singing by the several Swiss societies, distribution of prizes, dancing, and grand banquet. For particulars, see the programme.

ROME—THE VATICAN—THE INQUISITION.

The friends of Bible, Sunday, and evangelical school work in Italy have arranged with

Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of Rome,

for a farewell meeting, in Association Hall, on

THURSDAY EVENING, July 23.

Mr. VAN METER sails on Saturday, and will speak on the "MISSION TO THE CHILDREN OF ROME." PHILIP PHILLIPS has kindly volunteered to sing some of his beautiful hymns, and Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, at the conclusion of the meeting, will exhibit some magnificent stereoscopic views of Rome and vicinity.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

1874.
FIRST MEETING.
SATURDAY, July 25.
TUESDAY, July 28.
THURSDAY, July 30.
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
TUESDAY, Aug. 4
SECOND MEETING.
SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
TUESDAY, Aug. 11.
Extra match day, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12.
THURSDAY, Aug. 13.
SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
TUESDAY, Aug. 18.
Extra day Great Stake, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19.
THURSDAY, Aug. 20.
Races promptly at 12 o'clock each day.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 21st day of July, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANKLIN W. STOWELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SHEPPARD GANDY and WARNER J. ROBERTS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sheppard Gandy and Warner J. Roberts, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on 22d day of July, 1874.

jy23-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR T. FANNING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second and third and final general meetings of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of August, 1874, at 2 P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. And further, that I have filed my final accounts as Assignee of the estate and effects of said Bankrupt with said Register, and that on the said 3d day of August next I shall apply to said court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1874.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAHLON S. FROST, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1874.

jy16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEYMOUR N. MARSH and GEORGE CALDWELL.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Seymour N. Marsh and George Caldwell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petitions of their creditors by the District Court of said district.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Assignee.

jy23-1aw3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANSON B. BIRDSALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Anson B. Birdsall, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1874.

E. DEMING, Assignee.

ULMAN, REMINGTON & PORTER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York. jy9-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE WEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss:—At the City of New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George Weyer, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

jy23-1aw3wTh EDWARD DUNCAN GRIFFEN, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of June, 1874: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES E. MAXWELL, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

jy9-1aw3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD HOLLAND, bankrupt.—At Madison, N. J., July 17, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward Holland, of Madison, in the County of Morris, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

FRANCIS S. LATHROP, Assignee.

jy23-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1874. —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE R. LEE and FRANCIS E. LEE, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

R. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
jy16-1aw3wTh* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

AN ARMY REUNION.

THE CELEBRATION YESTERDAY AT PATERSON.

AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION—A MILITARY PARADE AND MASS-MEETING—SPEECHES BY PRESIDENT GRANT, SECRETARY ROBESON, GOV. PARKER, AND CONGRESSMAN PHELPS.

The reunion of the New-Jersey division of the Grand Army of the Republic was celebrated yesterday at Paterson, and occasioned one of the finest demonstrations of a similar character that have taken place in the State since the close of the war. It has been the custom with the organization to hold semi-annual encampments, but in January last it was determined, after the example of the State of Vermont, to substitute in their stead a reunion of all the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, together with all the veterans of New-Jersey and such representatives of the organization from sister States as would be willing to accept invitations to be present. Paterson was determined upon as the place where the demonstration should take place, and the responsibility of the preparations devolved upon the Department Commander Col. Charles Burrows and staff. A committee of citizens was also appointed to act in conjunction with the organization, and they entered into the spirit of the occasion with an earnestness which resulted in the success of yesterday's parade. It was well understood that President Grant and some of the members of his Cabinet would attend, and the fact imparted an additional stimulus to the work of preparation and decoration. Early yesterday morning the whole line of march was literally filled with newly-cut trees of evergreen, business was almost entirely suspended, and every private residence in the City indicated by a profuse display of national flags its sympathy with the object of the celebration. By all the morning trains large delegations from posts in all parts of New-Jersey, New-York, and Pennsylvania began to arrive, and shortly the city presented an unwonted appearance of festivity. President Grant, accompanied by Secretary Robeson, left Jersey City for Paterson at 11:30 A. M., under the escort of a special Committee of Reception. On his arrival he, was greeted by every evidence of popular favor and immediately joined the processionists, who awaited his arrival.

THE PROCESSION.

The line of march was formed as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Under command of S. V. D. C., E. W. Davis. Aids. { T. W. Seaman, H. B. Utter.
Police.
Department Commander and Staff.
Band.
Militia.
City Officials.
Farragut Post No. 28.
Carriage—Pres. U. S. Grant, Charles Devins, Jr., Commander in Chief G. A. R.; Gov. J. Parker, Mayor N. Townsend.
Carriage—Hon. W. W. Phelps, Hon. J. R. Daggers, Hon. B. Buckley, John Swinburne.
Carriage—Citizens' Finance Committee.
Carriage—Reception Committee.
Carriages with distinguished guests.

SECOND DIVISION.

Under command of W. F. Geisse. Aids. { L. A. Piaget, Oswald Warner.
Band.
City Blues Artillery Association.
G. G. Mead, Post No. 7.
Posts from New-York and vicinity.
Posts 11, 34, 2, 15, 1, 8, 6, and 18.
Carriages—Veterans of 1812 and invited guests.

THIRD DIVISION.

Under command of Charles Kireker. Aids. { J. A. Morrisse, J. Jenkins.
Band.
Chaplain Butler Post No. 35.
Posts 4, 3, and 19.
Co. A, Vets. of Paterson.
Posts 29, 36, 38, 9, and 24.

The military display was not particularly imposing, though the Second Regiment of Newark and the Ninth of Hoboken presented a respectable appearance. The Presidential party was the cynosure of all eyes, and throughout the whole procession was loudly cheered. The President modestly acknowledged the ovation he received, and bouquets were freely showered upon him. The procession passed in review from Market to Main; Main to Van Houten; Van Houten to Church; Church to Market; Market to Willis; Willis to Carroll; Carroll to Broadway; Broadway to Main; Main to Van Houten; Van Houten to Mill; Mill to Market; Market to Cross; Cross to Ward; Ward to Main; Main to Water; Water to West, to the Island. Here a substantial repast was prepared for the members of the organization by the ladies committee under tents specially constructed for the occasion. The Presidential party returned to the Hamilton House, and the parade was dismissed.

THE SOLDIERS' MASS-MEETING.

Three o'clock was the hour appointed for the mass-meeting of the soldiers in the wigwam in Broadway, but it was near 4 o'clock when the doors were thrown open and the auditorium was quickly filled to its utmost limit. The entrance of Gen. Grant on the platform brought forth tremendous cheering, which was kept up for some minutes. Gov. Parker was called upon to preside, and among those present were Secretary Robeson; Congressmen Halsey, Clark, and Phelps; Col. Burrows, Gen. Halstead, Mayor Townsend, and a large number of officers, including the following veterans of 1812: Gen. Henry Raymond, Col. Dally, Col. Hildreth, Major Sexton, and Major Crowley; also Messrs. Loud, Holmes, Doxey, Comstock, Smith, Tway, Sarney, Skidmore, Woods, Shahan, Brody, Van Name, Morris, Bloomer, Hoffman, Olmstead, Brown, Remney, and Stuart. The hall was appropriately and tastefully decorated for the occasion.

The proceedings were opened with prayer, and Mayor Townsend then briefly welcomed the members of the organization to Paterson in behalf of its citizens. An appropriate response was delivered by Post Department Commander Wm. Ward, and national airs were sung by a trio of the Farragut Post.

Gov. Parker addressing the veterans directed their attention to the excitement consequent on the civil war, and the part which he, himself, took in the contest. As illustrative of the attitude taken by New-Jersey in the struggle he mentioned that the total number of men furnished during the war was 88,305; the number called for was 78,248, showing that they supplied an excess of 10,057 men. Of the above there were in the Navy 6,000 men, United States colored troops 5,000, in the United States regulars 2,500, making 135,000 of the regiments named. The remaining 75,000 went into the New-Jersey organization either through their original enlistment or re-enlistment. The number who died in the service was 8,000, and discharged on account of wounds or disease 15,000. This, he remarked, was a glorious record for their native State, and he was proud to greet those who shared in the sufferings and victories of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Department Commander presented the following prizes for exertions in the interest of the organization: Flag, to Chaplain Butler, Post No. 35; portrait of Gen. P. Kearney, to Zabriski Post No. 38, and a badge, to comrade J. C. Bogart, of Post No. 35. The presentation was accompanied by pertinent addresses and responses.

Hon. W. W. Phelps, in an address characterized by prudence and ability, directed his remarks mainly to the question of peace, asserting that war was an alternative which should be avoided, save where such avoidance involved loss of national honor or of national solidity. He considered the Treaty of Washington the greatest achievment of President Grant, and the result was the establishment of precedent in international disputes which could not fail to be productive of the greatest possible amount of good. On this point he said: "Soldiers, you who have preserved this country by war, adorn and strengthen it in peace. Peace hath its triumphs, as hath war, and these shall be yours. We are persuaded the best things of you. Our own little Commonwealth, looking at the beginning of this nineteenth century, saw the young soldiers of Monmouth and Princeton her most useful citizens. Soldiers of the Grand Army, when she looks at its close let her see the soldiers of the Mississippi and the Wilderness, this department of the Grand Army, her pride in peace, as it was her glory in war. By efforts equally brave and unselfish you shall win the same honor in peace as in war, and go at last

'Where the war-drum beats no longer,
And the battle-flag is furled,'

to the grave of the soldier-citizen, over which the laurel and the olive shall mingle their leaves."

REMARKS OF SECRETARY ROBESON.

Secretary Robeson, who was loudly cheered, then came forward and said:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-JERSEY: I did not come here to speak to you, nor do I feel, after all that I have heard and after all that you have heard, that it would be becoming in me to detain you any longer upon an occasion like this. It is not only the lapse of time which makes it improper, but it is what we have heard to-day and the illusions and the memories which come crowding upon us all who lived through the trying time of the great rebellion which makes me unfit to speak. I confess that when I sat here and heard of that young soldier of New-Jersey, who served in a New-York regiment and the trials and the struggles of himself and his comrades that I could not, grown man as I am and used to the sterner phases of life, restrain my tears. [Applause.] I was unmanned by it, and I am unable to speak to you of these things. I hold in my hand your single programme, and I see written upon it Zabriske Post, in honor of young Col. Zabriske, I suppose. That young boy, who grew up under my eye, and to whom I gave his first commission, I saw depart for the war, followed by the prayers of a host of friends and rejoicing in the purpose of patriotic duty. When I see it here all personal feelings are merged in the sorrow, and in the memory which comes welling up in my heart, so that I am unfit to address you. I read also in the same page "Chaplain Butler Post," and I remember that fair-haired young man, who went out from Paterson with the Twenty-fifth New-Jersey from the post which I had then the honor of commanding, and I remember how, on the deck of that boat, as he bid his last farewell to New-Jersey, that I took him by his hand with his own family, and then he went to meet death upon the banks of the Blackwater. These are memories which make the occasion so sad, and the feelings of my heart well up so rapidly as to overcome my power of utterance. Gentlemen, my friends, these illusions and these memories have affected us deeply to-day. I remember no public assemblage, I remember no public occasion, which has so stirred the depths of my sympathetic nature. [Applause.] And yet, my friends, as your honored representative has said, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." What he meant by that was that the plumed troops and the big warriors no longer make ambition a virtue, and that war could only come when it is necessary. When it is not necessary in the ordinary acceptation of the term, it should be avoided, but when it is imperiously necessary, not for interest, not for pride, not for ambition, not for feeling, not for honor even; but when it is imperiously necessary to save the life of the Government of this or any other nation, its responsibilities should not be shirked. [Applause.] No man knows and sympathizes more heartily than I do with the great principles and the precedent which has been established by your soldier President. [Cheers.] He has established before the world the great spectacle of the two greatest, because the two real, Governments entering harmoniously into a great arbitration to settle questions of national interest. [Cheers.] But there are some questions which they cannot carry into courts; and when the question is whether a nation shall live or die—when the question is whether freedom shall exist or shall be trampled down beneath a military despotism—when the question is whether the progress of civilization shall go forward or be kept back, when the question is not one of interest, or of feeling, or of pride, but of civilization and Christianity, then we can go into no tribunal, however great. [Loud cheers.] We must rest our own hopes and the hopes of the land on the courage of our own hearts and on the strength of our own hands. [Cheers.] But, gentlemen, when I make this exception, believe me it is the only exception I desire to make. What your honored representative has said is true, true to the utmost. Individuals in these days grow less. In the spread of information and in the rapid communications of the world, individuality is alone in the oneness of opinion, and more and more the power of the imperial governors of the world is becoming restricted. Our nation is the leader of Christian cultivation, and it has received that high position not merely for its achievements in the field of battle, but for the establishment of great and new principles, and by leaving our minor differences to the arbitration of peaceful assemblies of the great congress of the world. In the nations of the earth there is but one origin, one inspiration, and one destiny. The accidents of position, of individual interest, and of feeling of pride, perhaps, may for a time dissever and divide them; but a common origin, and a common destiny, and a common inspiration will for ever tend to reunite, reorganize, and consolidate them. Men and nations are daily coming nearer and nearer together, because of these reasons; they are coming nearer and nearer daily to the great standards of right and justice. [Applause.] Now, my friends, there is a moral which your honored representative has so ably presented and pressed upon you. Individuals make part of the masses, and the ideas and principles, and feelings and actions, and struggles of each individual represent the inward and upward struggle of the community of which they form a part. All you have to do to make peace in the world, then, is to strive as individuals, by which communities are led, for a loftier field of action, where the horizon of individual interest is enlarged into the broader horizon of the nation, and where masses are but organized individuals, learning to look to justice as the teacher which will guide them to the right in the future. [Cheers.]

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant was then loudly called upon to speak, and, advancing to the front of the platform, bowed and retired. He was again called upon, and, coming forward, said: "Ladies and gentlemen and members of the Grand Army of the Republic: It has afforded me very great pleasure to have met the members of this organization to-day and to participate in your ceremonies. I never had the honor of meeting so many of the citizens of Paterson before, and my acquaintance with them has been limited, except on occasions of travel. I am glad to have had the opportunity of visiting your city, but at this late hour you cannot expect a speech from me. I could not if I would, and I would not if I could." [Cheers.] The President retired.

The meeting then terminated; but in the evening a ball was held under the auspices of the organization, which was largely attended.

SANCTITY OF TELEGRAMS.

An unpleasant affair has occurred in Buffalo, a telegram intended for the evening papers having by some means come into the possession of the *Morning Express*, and been published by it before it reached its rightful owners. The *Express* has neglected or refused to make any explanation, and the matter having been brought to the attention of Hon. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, he has ordered an investigation to be had. His letter of instruction to the company's Buffalo attorney is as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1874.

Messrs. Bowen & Rogers, Counselors, Buffalo, N. Y.:

I desire your assistance in respect of the matters following: On the 5th of July inst., a message was received at our Buffalo office addressed to the *Courier* and *Commercial* newspapers. The contents of this message were published in the Buffalo *Express* on the morning of July 6. It is reported to me that a person claiming to be a reporter of the *Express* obtained access to the message of the *Courier* and *Commercial* by false representations made to a person in the employ of this company. On the other hand, it is denied that any misrepresentations were made by the *Express* reporter, which implies that a person in the employ of this company willfully divulged the contents of a message by which injury was done to the parties to whom the message was addressed. It is important for the interests of the company, and for the protection of the public who are its customers, that the facts should be carefully ascertained. If any person in the employ of the telegraph company has been guilty of so gross a breach of trust and so flagrant a violation of law as to divulge the contents of a message without the consent of the persons to whom it was addressed, he should be dismissed and punished. If, on the other hand, a person known to be connected with a leading newspaper has, by dishonorable means, obtained access to the messages in our custody belonging to other newspapers, has copied and published the contents thereof, then he also should be exposed and punished if possible.

Will you do me the favor to conduct an inquiry with a view solely to ascertain the facts in this case? The employes of the company at Buffalo will submit themselves for examination, and I also desire that opportunity be afforded the reporter of the *Express*, and any other parties connected with either of the three papers named, to be heard on the subject.

Please advise, also, if chapter 871, laws of 1867, is applicable to this case.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM ORTON.

SUICIDE IN HOBOKEN.

On Tuesday evening a stranger appeared at the Hotel Amsburg, in Hoboken, and procured a room. He was given the key and went to his room immediately. Yesterday morning he was discovered dead in his room. A paper which had contained Paris green lay by his side, and he had evidently taken from it the poison which produced his death. A letter in German, addressed to Mrs. Ida Buddeman, No. 109 Second street, New-York, was found on the table. Translated, it reads as follows:

Dear Ida and Dear Poor Children:

God in Heaven may forgive me the sin which I intend to commit this night, on account of my great misfortune. I have no rest anywhere. I know I am not accused alone for the few things that were found in our house, but for all the other man got. It is all put on my shoulders. I swear to Almighty God that I did not take anything else but what was found in our house. Oh God! Dear wife and poor, helpless children, it is hard; it is hard for me to part with you, but I cannot do otherwise. God and good people will assist you. I kiss you farewell forever. God preserve and protect you. * * * Now in God's name forgive your poor Wilhelm, and your poor children. Your unfortunate

PAPA.

The remains will be sent to his family on Second street, New-York.

ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE AT FORDHAM.

Fordham, in the vicinity of the railroad station, was thrown into a state of extreme excitement on Tuesday evening by an affray which came near terminating rather seriously. A young man named Frank Green, who appears to be a favorite among the fair sex, and had been riding out with one, as he was passing a group of young men in front of Carr's store heard some jeering remarks made in regard to himself, and instantly approached Charles Vreeland, one of the party, and asked if the remarks uttered concerned himself, and on being answered in the affirmative, an altercation ensued, and Vreeland struck Green several blows, whereupon Green drew a revolver and fired at Vreeland; but, fortunately, the ball missed Vreeland, passed through the fan-light, and grazed the ceiling of the store. Green then walked off with the utmost coolness. It is understood that a warrant of arrest has been or will be applied for.

TAMMANY AND EX-SENATOR O'BRIEN.

It is reported that charges will be preferred against Ex-Senator James O'Brien before the Grand Jury in August for subornation of perjury. The charges emanate from Tammany Hall. It is alleged that Mr. O'Brien induced a person known as "Gallows Pat" and one Bernard McGaffney, who are mentioned in the affidavit of Thomas Dunphy in the complaint against United States Commissioner Davenport, to swear falsely against certain election inspectors and others. An effort will also be made to procure the indictment of Mr. John J. O'Brien, of the Eighth Assembly District, on similar charges.

STILL ANOTHER DISHONEST CLERK.

Charles A. Pack has been for several years in the employment of James M. Whitfield, No. 262 Water street. He has held many positions of credit and responsibility, among others that of collecting debts for his employer. Mr. Whitfield had reason to suspect his clerk lately, and kept a watch on him. The result was his arrest by Officer Dunn, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. On his person was found a check for $35, drawn by Simpson & Shaw on the Marine National Bank, signed by Simpson & Shaw, and payable to James M. Whitfield. The latter charges that the indorsement is a forgery, and Pack, who is a young man of about twenty years, was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court.

THE CASE OF WINSHIP, THE ABSCONDING BROKER.

The case of Edward K. Winship was resumed yesterday before Levi A. Fuller, who was appointed by Judge Pratt as Referee to take testimony in the matter. The case was before the Referee on Monday last, and was adjourned until yesterday. Winship is at present confined in Ludlow Street Jail, and was not before the Referee. His liabilities amounted to $460,000, but the case before the Referee has reference merely to a sum of $9,300 which Mr. W. W Burdick, the complainant in the case, claims to have been advanced by him to Winship to be specially invested. The defendant claims that there was a partnership interest between the parties, but the complainant denies that such was the case, and alleges that the defendant was a recalcitrant agent who received the money to be specially invested, and who converted it to his own use. In such capacity the case was urged against him. The only testimony taken yesterday was as to a missing letter written by Winship, to be read at a meeting of his creditors, at his office, in Broad street. The letter, after being read at an adjourned meeting, was handed to Mr. E. H. Hotchkiss, of No. 31 Pine street, by whom it was mislaid. At the examination yesterday the complainant was represented by Mr. Robert Sewell, and Mr. Howard Ellis and Mr. Alvin Burt appeared for the defendant. Mr. Burdick, the father of the complainant, was first examined in reference to the missing letter. He deposed that he saw it on the 16th November, 1873, in the office of Mr. Hotchkiss in Pine street. It was all in the defendant's handwriting, and attached was his signature. He did not think there was anything in the letter about a particular claim. The letter stated that Winship's liabilities were about $400,000. Mr. Hotchkiss testified that he had searched lately for the missing letter. He never copied it, and he was positive that no copy of it had ever been made. He had read it only about two or three times. The letter hinted at suicide in three or four places, and stated that the creditors would find his case hopelessly embarrassed. It stated that some of his creditors would only have themselves to reproach for it, and that he had been robbing Peter to pay Paul, and had used the money of one creditor to pay another. He reproached himself for riotous living, and for concealing his position for such a long time. With this evidence counsel for the complainant rested his case. Mr. Howard Ellis, on the part of the defendant moved for the dismissal of the case. He argued first, that there was no false representations, and no evidence in the case that the defendant relied upon false representation. It was not even alleged in the complaint, which, in this respect, was deficient. Counsel also argued that there being three causes of action joined in one, the failure of any one would necessitate the failure of the whole. Again he urged the question of partnership, and that profits arising out of that partnership had been paid to the complainant. He also submitted that his client was within the jurisdiction of the Bankrupt Court, and that even if he were able to pay the demands against him he dare not do so, as the assignee of the Bankrupt Court had full control over his estate. Mr. Sewell said that some of the fictions of counsel had been put forward as arguments with extraordinary audacity. He was surprised that his learned friend should have brought such an argument as the operation of the Bankrupt law as a ground for the dismissal of the complaint. He well knew that cases of this kind were expressly left out by the Bankrupt law, which did "not" provide for the discharge of debts fraudulently contracted, and this was a claim for a fraudulently-contracted debt. On the subject of a partnership, he denied its existence altogether, and argued that from the documents in the case it was clear that the defendant was merely an agent, who received money to invest specially, and who converted it to his own use. He denied also that it was true, either in point of fact or in point of law, that if one of the three causes of action should fail the others should be also dismissed. Mr. Burt was commencing to reply, when an adjournment was agreed upon. The case will be resumed to-day, at 11 o'clock, at the Referee's office, No. 102 Broadway.

THE LABORERS FOR VENEZUELA.

The adjourned examination of the charges made against Zander & McMahon, the keepers of an intelligence office at No. 29 Greenwich street, was continued yesterday before Mayor Havemeyer's private Secretary. Two witnesses, Mr. Beesigle and J. Buckner, testified that they called at the office of the defendants, and that Mr. Zander engaged them as laborers to work on a railroad in Venezuela. About 140 men were engaged, and each paid the firm $2. They were to receive $1 65 a day in gold, with an allowance of $10 per month for board. After they had arrived at Venezuela they found that the Government of that country did not want laborers, and that no arrangements had been made with any person to put them to work. They had no means to return, and they applied for assistance in vain until Mr. Russel—the representative of the United States—had provision made to send thirty of the 140 men back to this City. One of the witnesses stated that some of the men were offered $9 a month to work on a railroad. At this stage of the examination it was adjourned until to-day.

DOING GOOD THAT EVIL MAY COME.

Adelphine Alland, a French woman, has been employed as nurse and seamstress in the family of Mrs. Williams, No. 51 East Twenty-fifth street. She left suddenly on last Friday, and investigation developed the unpleasant fact that over $500 worth of property had also disappeared. Mrs. Williams' loss is nearly $300, while Mr. Lloyd G. Bartlett, who lived in the house, loses in diamond studs and clothing close on to $200. The prisoner was held in $3,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. She admitted her guilt, and states that she was actuated by the desire of finding money for some worthless follower.

A NOTED HORSE-THIEF CONVICTED.

William Clarke, alias "Pickles," a noted horse-thief, who on previous occasions has been arrested in various cities of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and this State, was arraigned before Justice Moore in the Court of Sessions yesterday, charged with stealing a horse from Mr. George T. Hope, of Bay Ridge. The prisoner was arrested by Detective Curran, and made a desperate resistance. The evidence was quite clear, and although Counsellor Keady, who appeared for the defense, exhausted his legal knowledge in behalf of his client, the jury promptly convicted "Pickles," who was remanded for sentence.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Count Bellegarde, of Austria, is at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Hains, of the steam-ship Abyssinia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Major James Lewis, of the United States Marine Corps, is at the Hoffman House.

Lieut. Gov. John C. Robinson, of New-York, and Dewitt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Bank Department, Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman W. H. Upson, of Ohio, and J. H. Devereux, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. M. Hinds, United States Consul General at Rio de Janeiro; Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, and J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.

Early yesterday morning a burglar attempted to break into the tailor store of Thomas Branagan, on Atlantic avenue, East New-York. Christopher Flynn, who was sleeping in the store, was awakened by the noise, and attempted to capture the thief. A desperate struggle followed, during which the burglar, drawing a knife, stabbed Mr. Flynn several times on the hands and arms, and finally succeeded in making his escape, leaving a "jimmy" and a set of skeleton keys behind him.

MORE OFFICIAL DOG-CATCHERS.

Mayor Havemeyer appointed the following additional dog-catchers yesterday:

Fifth Assembly District—James Newby, No. 343 Spring street; Edward Healey, Thompson street.
Ninth Assembly District—Wm. Penny, No. 114 Christopher street.
Seventeenth Assembly District—James T. Healey, No. 726 Ninth avenue.
Twenty-first Assembly District—Dennis E. Canty, No. 53 East Eighty-third street.

Mr. Monahan, who was recently appointed, complained to the Mayor yesterday that the keeper of the pound was in the habit of receiving canines from boys, in violation of the provisions of the ordinance. The Mayor notified the keeper not to do so hereafter.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

On the evening of the 20th of June last Michael Lally, in company with two companions, entered the liquor store of Daniel F. Hanly on the corner of Smith and Huntington streets. Hanly took out a Smith & Wesson revolver to exhibit to his visitors, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet lodging in Lally's shoulder. Lally died at the Long Island College Hospital of pyæmia. Yesterday Hanly was arrested by Officer Pelham of the Eleventh Precinct and held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest which will be held to-day.

BITTEN BY A DOG.

Joseph Bist, aged thirty-five, of No. 679 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, while walking near his residence was bitten in the groin by a dog and severely wounded.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Havemeyer received $5 yesterday in aid of a floating hospital for sick children.

We have received $15 from "Mrs. S. T. B." and $10 from "Miss N. T. B." for the Children's Fund.

We are indebted to Purser Nisbit, of the steamer State of Pennsylvania, for important additions to our late foreign files.

The Board of Apportionment will hold a special meeting on Friday next, to authorize the Controller to issue $50,000 assessment bonds.

Superintendent Schaffer has notified merchants, storekeepers, and others of the provisions of the vault-cover ordinance, with a view to their enforcement.

John Dunn, aged twenty-one, who lived at Second avenue and One Hundred and Ninth street, was drowned while bathing at One Hundred and Ninth street, East River, yesterday.

Commissioner Van Nort would again call the attention of consumers of Croton water to the fact that a penalty will be added on all water rents remaining unpaid on the first of next month.

Rev. W. C. Van Meter, of Rome, who, after having been in this City for some time, will sail for Europe on Saturday, will speak at Association Hall to-night, on "The Mission to the Children of Italy."

John Maher, aged seventy-five years, and living at No. 36 Baxter street, fell from the rear stoop to the yard, striking on the back of his head, and receiving dangerous injuries. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Mr. Allan S. Southworth, Secretary of the American Geographical Society, started yesterday on an extensive Western tour to examine the Western Territories and the various explorations there in the interest of the society.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred upon Hugo Fritsch, the Austrian Hungarian Consul in New-York, the "Title and Cross of Chevalier of the Order of Francis Joseph," in recognition of meritorious services rendered to the Imperial Government.

A meeting of the members of the Cotton Exchange has been called for the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, to consider the question of amending Rule No. 1, allowing the delivery of contracts, after Jan. 1 next, of all grades of cotton from ordinary to good middling.

During a quarrel between John Fogerty and Margaret, his wife, at their residence, No. 64 Cherry street, the latter threw a pot of hot water on him, scalding him severely on the breast and arms. He was sent to the Park Hospital and his wife was locked up.

George Reed, jointly indicted with John Dunn, a member of the Plasterers' Union, sentenced on Tuesday for assaulting Michael Bowler, furnished $1,000 bail in the District Attorney's office yesterday, and was released. James Smith, of No. 202 West Fifty-first street, became surety for Reed.

The usual Thursday evening reunion will be held at the Free Training Schools, No. 47 East Tenth street, to-night, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Dr. I. J. O'Brien will read humorous and pathetic selections, and the evening's entertainment will be varied with vocal and instrumental music. All interested in the welfare of the schools are cordially invited to attend.

The final estimates for the supplies for the Department of Charities and Correction have not been made yet by the Commissioners. Commissioners Laimbeer and Bowen think that the institution can be carried on with the reduced appropriation, while Commissioner Stern believes that the best way is to continue under the present rate until the appropriation is exhausted.

Mrs. Charles P. Cummings, of this City, died at Mamaroneck yesterday, another victim to the practice, so foolishly engaged in among children, of playing with fire-crackers. Mrs. Cummings was seated on the verandah of her house on the Fourth of July, when she felt something burn her, rose up in haste, and in a moment her dress was a mass of flames. A gentleman, who stood by, endeavored to save her, and had his hands dreadfully burned. Mrs. Cummings lingered in great pain until yesterday morning, when she died, leaving a husband and two children to mourn her loss.

BROOKLYN.

Telegraphic communication will soon be established between the Penitentiary and Police Headquarters.

Adolph Rausch was held for trial by Justice Elliott yesterday, for stealing shoes valued at $500 from his uncle, Howard Rausch, of No. 21 Wythe avenue.

James Lyman alias James Goodwin was yesterday arrested by Detective Corwin, on a charge of swindling, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

John W. Pendleton was held for trial before Justice Walsh yesterday, for stealing soap and oil valued at $1,100, from J. S. Sheffield, of No. 55 Gates avenue.

The remains of Noah W. Riell, late organist of the Fort Greene Presbyterian Church, who was drowned while bathing at Islip some days ago, were interred in Green-Wood yesterday.

James Kinney and Denis Whalen were yesterday convicted of stealing a quantity of brass, valued at $500, from the foundry of Mr. Rees, corner of North Eleventh and Third streets, Eastern District, and were sent to the Penitentiary for a year and a half each.

LONG ISLAND.

The trial of Patrick Ennis, charged with attempting to tar and feather Rev. Father Marco, of Dutch Kills, was yesterday postponed to the 29th inst.

Mr. Horace Rayner, of East Moriches, a day or two ago caught a genuine green turtle in the Great South Bay, which weighed fifty pounds—the first ever known in these waters.

John Mitchel Howell, six years of age, son of Mr. Mortimer Howell, was drowned at Quantuck Creek, West Hampton, yesterday. He was fishing with a companion, and by some means lost his balance, and fell in where the water was about six feet deep. The body was recovered.

The body of Johnson, who was supposed to have been murdered on the vessel Crusader, lying at the Standard Oil Works, Hunter's Point, was found yesterday by Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald. Coroner Munger held an inquest, at which the verdict rendered was accidental death.

The Congregational church at Baiting Hollow was struck by lightning during the last thunder storm on the Island. The fluid struck the steeple, scattered the boards from it, rang the bell, passed along the ridge-pole to the chimney, descended to the stove-pipe, and passed through the stove and floor into the basement. The church was much damaged, though not set on fire.

The project of constructing a canal to connect East New-York with Jamaica Bay is again agitated. It is proposed to prepare an act to be submitted to the next Legislature, empowering the town authorities of New Lots to issue bonds to the necessary amount for constructing the canal from Forhill's Landing to some convenient point in the village: the canal to be large enough to accommodate freight-boats, and a basin to be built at the terminus for the use of the Fire Department, and for the purposes of a public bath. The water would be changed with each flow of the tide.

STATEN ISLAND.

On the 18th of August the new Board of Trustees of New-Brighton will organize. It is thought that the village policemen will then be discharged, and that the present police system will be abolished.

A part of the First Ward of New-Brighton village is already lighted by the new gasoline oil furnished under contract by Mr. Samuel R. Bride. The remainder of the posts and lamps will be erected immediately.

The first case in New-Brighton under the act against cruelty to animals occurred yesterday. Daniel Conner, in the employ of James Dempsey, was arrested by Officer Clamis and fined $10 by Justice Corbett for inhumanly beating a horse with the butt-end of a whip. The Justice expressed his determination to be equally severe in all similar cases that might come before him.

Mr. A. E. Outerbridge has presented St. Paul's Memorial Church at Tompkinsville with a stained glass window, representing Christ walking on the water, and in the act of saving St. Peter. The presentation was made as a token of thankfulness for his escape from the steam-ship Missouri, which was burned at sea on the 22d of October, 1872.

At a meeting of the Edgewater Trustees, held at the Village Hall, Stapleton, last evening, it was resolved to macadamize Bay street, from Water to Broad street, and the Commissioners were instructed to immediately complete the opening of Centre street, already surveyed, from Riker street through the Seamen's Retreat property to Simonson avenue, Clifton. This is regarded as a very important improvement. Writs of mandamus issued by Judge Tappen, of the Supreme Court, directing the Trustees to insert in the tax levy the sum of $2,000 in favor of Alfred O. Barnes & Co., and others, were served upon the board. This makes about $8,000 additional tax ordered by the Supreme Court. There will be a special meeting to-morrow evening to consider this and other matters.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Scheutzen Park in Newark will be closed on Sundays hereafter, except to members of the association.

At a late hour Tuesday night a kerosene lamp exploded in Theodore Westerman's bakery, No. 262 Orange street, Newark, and set fire to the place. In the effort to extinguish the flames Westerman was badly burned about the hands and face.

The funeral of the late James M. Quimby will take place to-morrow afternooon from the Trinity Episcopal Church in Newark.

Rudolph Pahud, who escaped from the County Penitentiary at Snake Hill, on Monday night, was recaptured at the Guttenburg ferry yesterday.

The erection of the new St. Mary's Academy in Newark has been commenced. The institution, which will cost $25,000, will be under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.

Dr. James Carey, of Jersey City, was arrested and put under bonds in $500, for having assaulted John McKain, and inflicting serious injuries by kicking him in the stomach.

Albert Zahn has been lodged in the County Jail at Newark to answer a charge of mayhem. He is accused of having bitten two of Albert Sigel's fingers off during a fight.

Phillip Butt's clothing store, on the corner of Market and Ferry streets, Newark, was entered by burglars Tuesday night and robbed of a small sum of money and some clothing.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Jacobus Hall, Montclair, last evening to take into consideration the difficulties put in the way of running the Montclair Railroad by Mr. Pratt. Speeches were made denouncing his action in bitter terms, and it was decided to resort to legal measures to make him recede from his position. In the meantime Mr. Pratt maintains his belligerent position, and will not allow any trains to run over the connecting branch in Hudson County.

A difficulty exists between the Pastor and congregation of the German Lutheran Church on Summit avenue, Jersey City Heights. Rev. M. Hoeck has been Pastor since April, 1872. At first his salary was $600 a year, but subsequently it was raised to $700. A short time ago he tendered his resignation, to take effect as soon as he could secure another engagement. Subsequently the Trustees dismissed him, but he refused to leave until he was ready, and took possession of the keys. Then the Trustees nailed up the door so that it could not be opened, and thus the difficulty stands at present.

REPUBLICS AND STANDING ARMIES.

From the London Telegraph.

Among the fundamental principles which governed the original founders of the American Republic, there was none more firmly rooted and generally accepted than that a large standing army is incompatible with the liberties of a free people. The Declaration of Independence recited, among other weighty charges against the offending King of Great Britain, that "he has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures, and has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power." Inasmuch as the theory on which the allegiance to the British Crown of her North American colonies was rudely severed by rebellion was to the effect that "Government derives its just rights from the consent of the governed," the fathers of the Republic strenuously maintained that no army would ever be wanted except for resistance to foreign aggression. It was never imagined that, to quote the phrase of our American kinsmen, "the best Government that the world ever saw" would have to draw the sword against its own disaffected and recalcitrant citizens. Even within the decade immediately before the outbreak of a war which brought nearly two millions of combatants upon either side into the field, it was an axiom of every American statesman that a small standing army is an essential condition of transatlantic liberty. And the very exhaustion of the South, consequent upon the long protraction of the war, has rendered the maintenance of a large standing army by their victors superfluous and unnecessary. For these reasons we learn with little surprise that the United States Army, which had dwindled since the war from 50,000 to 30,000 men, is now about to undergo a further reduction of 10,000 bayonets. The Federal authorities, warned by the paramount importance of contracting expenditure to the utmost, now find that a standing army of 20,000 men is all the force requisite to carry on the functions of government over an area of territory covering 3,314,365 square miles.

It is alleged, in the advices which reach us from the other side of the Atlantic, that Gen. Sherman, the Commander in Chief of the United States Army, has done his utmost to resist the curtailment by one-third of the force under his command. Nothing can be more natural than that a soldier who regards the machine over which he presides with military rather than statesmanlike eyes, should object to the abatement of lustre and loss of prestige to which, as an individual, he is thus condemned. We can all of us imagine the military obloquy with which a Prime Minister of any party would be overwhelmed in these islands were he to propose a reduction in the British rank and file that exceeded even to 5,000 men. But calm reflection will serve, as it seems to us, to convince Gen. Sherman that a standing force of 20,000 men is amply sufficient for any exigency likely to be imposed upon the United States Army. The abolition of slavery has removed the only pretext upon which the Southerners are again likely to take up arms; and, if a commercial quarrel should ever arise in the great republic, the South will find itself in complete harmony with the West, and between them they will have little difficulty in peacefully coercing New-England and the other manufacturing States of the Eastern seaboard. It is absurd to pretend that any foreign power has the slightest disposition to invade the Territory of the United States, and the 20,000 American soldiers are wanted mainly to keep down the aboriginal tribes of red Indians, which have always served to familiarize our kinsmen with warfare, just as Algeria has for the last thirty years been, in the Duc d'Aumale's phrase, "a whetstone for French military valor," and as Hindostan has contributed to the organization and discipline of our own regulars. But, in addition to the absence of all internal reasons necessitating the maintenance of a large standing army by the United States, we hold, with De Tocqueville, that all well-wishers to the stability of a republic ought to resist the establishment in its centre of a machine essentially aristocratic in its type and constitution. For two years after the outbreak of the transatlantic civil war the Southerners gained an advantage because the South was more aristocratic than the North. The owners of the large plantations scattered over Virginia, the Carolinas, and the Gulf States occupied a position somewhat analogous to that of our own feudal nobility in the Middle Ages. When war arose they ascended naturally and automatically to the position of military leaders, and easily impregnated the "mean whites" who followed them to battle with their own headlong and haughty courage. In the Northern States, on the other hand, where the theory has always prevailed that Jack is as good as his master, if not better, the anomaly that officers and privates called each other by their Christian names, and sometimes occupied the same tent and sat at the same mess-table, militated not a little at the outset against the establishment of due subordination. It was not until the best officers of West Point, and especially Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Meade, had introduced into the Federal armies the same discipline which prevailed in the Southern from the first, that the superior strength of the North began to tell upon its weakened opponent.

This consideration leads us naturally to a contemplation of the admirable sagacity with which the national military school at West Point was established by its founders. The principal moral taught by the American civil war was that regularly-trained officers are enormously superior when nations take up arms, to civilians, or, as they are scornfully called in the United States, "mustang" Generals. During the war of 1846, between the United States and Mexico, it had already been ascertained that "politicians" make contemptible soldiers. During the terrible disruption of the Union which commenced in 1861, there was hardly a General of eminence upon either side who had not learned his business at the National Academy of West Point. Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Sidney Johnson, Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston, Ripley, Hood, and Stuart were the heroes of the Confederacy; while Grant, Sherman, Meade, Macpherson, McClellan, Kilpatrick, Pleasonton, and other Alumni of West Point, carried away all the honors on the Northern side. The only two civilians who distinguished themselves during the war were, among the Federals, Gen. Terry, by whom Fort Fisher was taken; and among the Confederates, Gen. Forrest, who was popularly believed to have had thirty horses killed under him. Some of the best military heads that the United States have produced—and it is not denied by those foreigners who are acquainted with the country that there is no nation with greater aptitudes for soldiering than our transatlantic brethren—have often expressed surprise that England has not two or three such national schools for manufacturing officers as that which exists at West Point. From the moment when a cadet joins the transatlantic Military Academy he is the nation's property. His friends at home are forbidden to send him any pocket money; he has pay, rations, and uniform assigned to him as though he were serving on a campaign, and for the first two out of the four years that he passes at West Point he is allowed no leave or holidays. The result was that few more capable officers were turned out of training by any European nation than those who graduated at West Point before the great civil war. While it is notorious that the French military engineers educated at Saumur, St. Cyr, and the Lycée Napoléon are unable to hold their own in the construction of railways and bridges against their civilian rivals, there is hardly a great work within the area of the United States which has not sprung from the brain of an officer brought up at West Point. Some of the best mathematicians and topographical engineers in the world hail from the same laborious seminary. Every well-wisher to the great Republic will rejoice that President Grant has overruled Gen. Sherman, and determined that 20,000 men constitute a sufficient force for the regular army. But it is of equal importance that West Point be maintained in its *ante-bellum* efficiency, and that politics should be banished from the parade-ground and quarters of officers who, let us hope, will never again be engaged in antagonistic and fratricidal strife.

DEATH OF JUSTICE JOHN DOWLING.

Justice John Dowling, of New-Lotts, Long Island, died yesterday morning, of cholera morbus. He was taken ill on Sunday, while going to church, and experienced no continued relief until his death, although attended by a number of physicians. He was a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, thirty-six years old, and came to this country during the late war. Shortly after his arrival he became a school-teacher at Newburg, and was also law reporter of the Brooklyn, E. D., *Times*. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

AN EGYPTIAN AFFAIR.

A few weeks ago the *Börsen Courier* of Berlin reported "an important piece of intelligence" which had reached it "from a perfectly reliable source." This intelligence was to the effect that in the course of the last few months 500 Krupp cannon (four and six pounders) were secretly landed at Alexandria. The guns, it was stated, were shipped at Rotterdam, packed up in chests, and consigned as merchandise. The first transport left Europe toward the end of January, reaching Alexandria before Feb. 15; the second cargo was shipped toward the end of April, and arrived in Egypt early in May. Such was the mystery of the transaction that the Porte had not the slightest idea of what was going on. By a strange concatenation of circumstances, Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, got an inkling of the matter after the cannon were safely housed in Egyptian arsenals. Directly his account reached Constantinople, a special Plenipotentiary was sent to the Khedive to demand the surrender of the cannon. Alluding to this strange story, the *Levant Herald* objects, first, that, as a matter of fact, the Khedive has not bought any cannon for a long time past; secondly, that 500 is a much greater number than Egypt could by any possibility require or make use of if she had them; thirdly, that when he wants guns, the Khedive is empowered by his firman to buy them, and has no occasion to conceal the matter from the Porte; and fourthly, that no Plenipotentiary has been sent by the Porte to Egypt since 1871, when Nevrez Pasha was sent to report upon the "fortifications" in the Suez Canal.

ASSYRIAN EXCAVATIONS.

Mr. George Smith, the discoverer of the Deluge Tablet, read a paper before the Society of Biblical Archæology in London lately, giving an account of his recent excavations. Mr. Smith said his principal work was on the site of the Palace of Senacherib, called the South-west Palaces. He recovered from this palace over 2,000 tablets and fragments of cuneiform inscriptions of various ages. Mr. Smith said it was only a few days since the collection arrived at the British Museum, and he had not had time to estimate the contents of the inscription. He was convinced of the identity of Izdubar with the Nimrod of the Bible. Most of the fragments of cuneiform tablets would join on to other portions of the texts already in the Museum, but much more required to be done to render the texts complete. It would require three years' work and the expenditure of £5,000 to complete the excavation of the great library in the Palace of Senacherib.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 22.—Spanish Gold 222@225; sales to the amount of $34,000 were made to-day at the rate of 200, deliverable Aug. 10. Exchange dull and drooping; market completely paralyzed; American Gold selling at 2@4 ₱ cent. less than Spanish Gold, counting Double Eagles at their regular value. Notwithstanding that many merchants signed an agreement to receive Double Eagles at $21 they now refuse to do so.

[Advertisement.]

A fearful conflict with pain or inflammation can be quelled instantly with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. For catarrh use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Pint bottles $1; six, $5. Sold everywhere.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—John J. McCook, A. G. Broadbent and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hervé and two sons, Miss N. C. Hutchinson, Mrs. R. S. Cassatt, Miss Cassatt, Samuel R. Johnston, Solomon Lazarus, Miss Champion, Miss M. Switzer, Miss E. Quezada, Miss F. Quezada, Chas. Hunt, F. Quezada, Mr. and Mrs. James Giles and infant, Mrs. S. M. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hobson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morrison, child and infant, Hon. John Jay, Comte Perry Langrand, Mrs. Annie McLanahan, Mrs. Rebecca Sampson, Robert C. Cornell, Miss Cornell, Miss Ripley, two Misses Kingsford, John P. Kingsford, T. Sunkin Paret, David Ranken, G. Graham, Edward Lee Plumb, J. S. Rodenbough, M. T. Warne, W. Hackett, Jr., A. D. Schidsey, John Bowen, John Wilson, Mr. Bettman, Mrs. De Lancey, Miss De Lancey, A. G. Powell, D. Coates, J. L. Binsby, J. L. Johnson, G. H. Morrison, H. B. Whitmore, Mrs. Admiral Case, Miss Case, Mr. Case, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cook and niece, Charles Counselman, Mr. Whitehead, Mrs. Mary B. Swan and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. James.

In the steam-ship State of Georgia, for Glasgow.—J. W. Stickler, Mrs. J. W. Stickler, Miss Nannie M. Stickler, Miss Charlotte L. Stickler, J. W. Stickler, Jr., Miss Lottie Wilson, Charles H. Bulkley, Mrs. Charles H. Bulkley, Miss Annie E. Bulkley, John Nicol, Mrs. John Nicol, G. Wadsworth, Mrs. G. Wadsworth, H. W. Norman, James Peacock, Andrew Mason, Mrs. Andrew Mason, Miss Margaret R. Mason, Miss Martha Mason, Miss Lillias Mason, Miss Jennie Mason, James Campbell, Mrs. Wm. H. Rideing, John C. McRae, John C. McRae, Jr., J. McDonald, C. A. Lovejoy, Chas. McGrath, Rev. Allen J. Morton, Miss E. N. Di Normandi, Mrs. John McDonald, C. Tiblier, P. Gueydan, Master F. Gueydan, Wm. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Henry C. Sparks, James Douglas, Wm. Alderson, Joseph McKee, Louis Tourner, Mrs. Tourner, Miss E. Stinson, Mrs. Jas. Sharp, Miss Sharp, Mrs. S. Halliwell, Miss M. A. Halliwell and two children, Robert Denholm, Wm. C. Thomas, James M. Kinnear, Herman Victorson, H. Hoover, T. H. Horton, Wilmot Horton, John O'Donnell.

In steam-ship Kronprinz Frederick Wilhelm, for Bremen.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kraft, J. R. Sayler, Mrs. Franziska Nolt, S. F. Dunham, J. B. Hoger, Lewis Cox, Robt. Cox, Mrs. E. P. Means, Miss Emily Means, Miss Emily D. Novrose, A. Blum, Jr., Mrs. Rosa Schamberg, Dr. F. Dehms, Z. Test, T. T. Jewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Kliebe, Mrs. Mary Gerlacher, Edward N. Mitchell, Chas. Cohn, Miss Emily Polinski, R. Spethmann, Aug. Thorspechen, A. Motzenthin, Mrs. Anna Veseur, Miss Fanny Veseur, Miss Laura Veseur, Emil Veseur, Miss Dora Ruse, John P. Meyer and three children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Begnelin, E. A. Ward, W. C. Banning, E. W. Blinn, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, A. D'Assailly, Geo. W. Thorne, Miss Williams, Miss E. Williams, Mrs. Fryer, Mrs. H. L. Van Pelt, Mrs. Christopher and two children, Miss Christopher, J. G. Christopher, R. L. Paterson, F. McCoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan, Allen C. Nathan, Miss Carrie Nathan, Miss C. Phillips, Louis Sex, Col. H. P. Muerhead, G. T. Swetzer, Mrs. Jummetbay and child, Mr. Woodthorpe, Mr. Glendenning, John Caldwell, P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. White, Jesse Paulmier, Mr. and Mrs. John Russ, Miss Russ, Miss Carrie Russ, Mr. and Mrs. W. Arnold, E. Robertson, Mr. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brown, and four Misses Brown, Mr. Ransome, Dr. J. J. Singer, J. Nush, John Melling, John Oppie, W. J. McKenzie, J. B. Kurchudt, A. Openhyne, Mrs. Fields, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, G. W. Whittaker, James McMillan, A. Abel, B. Stapp, F. H. Winterburn, C. M. Burton, J. J. Worswick, Mr. Deacon, G. W. Newton, the Chevalier D'Tavera, G. Attwood, F. A. Lloyd, Mrs. V. L. Polk, L. Fideli, A. T. McCord, Mr. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Owens, C. B. Owens, Mrs. Sarah Dyer and child, Miss Dyer, S. B. P. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McFadden, Master McFadden, Miss Smuddy, E. Ferris, Mr. Whitney, J. J. Vail, Mr. Grose, F. Lee, Mr. Homer, Miss R. W. Chapman, H. E. Kidd, James Wardrobe, Miss Hewlett, B. Mount, Miss A. Mort, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley, two Misses Ashley, Master Ashley, two maids, and man-servant, Miss Boutcher, M. Gilka, H. Gilka, B. Wartz, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Weiler, Chas. T. Dotter, E. P. Swensen, E. H. Saunders, Geo. Rintoul, P. F. Carbonell, F. Muro, Mr. Wiltshire, Roland Redmond, B. C. Gowan, F. L. Saltus.

In steam-ship Frisia, from Hamburg.—G. Badenhausen, Mrs. Caroline Neingartner and daughter, Carl Althof, Chas. J. Zentgraf, Otto Ewald, Otto Beringer, Julie Gridley, Laura G. Sanford, L. Turner, Chas. H. Meyer, August Von Bellegarde, Carl Ladendorff, Selma Witte, Chas. Leszynsky, Walter Ebbs, S. Hass, Wm. Runck, Herm L. Weber, Aguste Wix, Fernanda Wall, Chas. Ahrenfeldt, wife, and daughter, Oscar Baessler, P. Nettre, L. Nettre, Miss E. Frye, Miss S. Offroy, Mr. Hielmann, Mrs. M. Gibson, C. Vento, O. Von Hein, Chas. Bach, C. Muskat, Mr. Huner, Mrs. Droiteau and two children.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—Edward McPhail, Sr., and lady, Harry McPhail, Miss McPhail, Miss Mary McPhail, Miss V. McPhail, E. P. McPhail, Percy McPhail, Simon D. Wright, Peter Miller, D. E. Shaw, D. G. Ruthven, Wm. Hunter, Mr. Hyndman, Rev. Mr. Bennie, Miss Gregg, G. W. Griffin, Wm. Hemming, Thomas Balmer, Henry Balmer, H. B. McAllister, Capt. A. McFarlane, T. G. McKendrick, Henry Kolman.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.—James P. Campbell, David R. Kyd, Dr. Ochterlonie, Alex. Ochterlonie, John H. Duke, Mrs. Dalzell and family, J. Thomas, Dr. F. W. Coolidge, Mrs. Ross, W. G. Ward, wife, and child, H. Isaac and wife, Austin Baldwin, Miss Isa Doig, George Greig, Donald Ross, Archd. Lowe, Jos. Fulton, Mrs. Ellen Robertson, Mrs. Matha Miller, Rev. W. A. Kyd.

In steam-ship Hohenzolern, from Bremen.—F. C. Smith, Victor Avilles, Albert Avilles, Delphin Thebaud, Edmund Taschner, Mrs. Harriet Addison and two daughters, Henry H. Warden, Peter Forbes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:48 | Sun sets....7:24 | Moon sets..12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...2:08 | Gov. Island.2:57 | Hell Gate....4:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, July 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Kronzprinz Frederick Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Heimbruch, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Strathearn, (Br.,) Jarman, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.

Barks John G. Huell, (Br.,) Dunham, Charleston, S. C., J. H. Winchester & Co.; Verein, (Ger.,) Apreck, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Erkoenig, (Ger.,) Nausch, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bucefalo, (Ital.,) Orlandini, Liverpool, Slocovich & Co.; Nuova Fama, (Aust.,) Cragiovitch, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Tulako, (Ger.,) Von Thulen, London, H. Koop & Co.; Naja, (Nor.,) Kuntzen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Tetens & Bockman.

Brigs Alpha, (Norw.,) Cork or Falmouth for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Atlas, Powers, Ancona, Miller & Houghton; R. McK. Spaulding, (Br.,) Miller, St. Jago and Cienfuegos, Jova & Co.; Charles Miller, Hilton, St. John, N. B., Henry & Parker; Sarah and Emma, Carter, Elizabethport, Marcus Hunter & Co.; Eugenia, Veazie, Marseilles, S. C. Loud & Co.; Black Swan, Winslade, Barbados and Demerara, F. W. Whitney.

Schrs. Marcia Reynolds, Westerdyke, Laguayra, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Annie K. Eaton, Stanley, Cedar Keys, Fla., J. S. Ingraham & Co.; Robert Myham, Eldridge, San Blas, Mexico, Doane & Gett; J. T. Hibbard, (Br.,) Miller, Yarmouth, N. S., Jed Frye & Co.; Jennie Lind, Spencer, Brandford, Rackett & Brother.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Knight, Glasgow July 10, and Larne 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. July 16, lat. 48 51, lon. 37, passed ship Lillie Southard bound E.; 17th, lat. 46 18, lon. 42 42, passed ship Carolina, from Bathurst, for Liverpool, 10 ds. out; also, bark Emily Lloyd, (of London,) bound W.; 19th, lat. 42 01, lon. 53 57, passed an Inman and a brig-rigged steamer, both bound E.; 20th, lat. 41 12, lon. 60 30, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool July 11, via Queenstown 12th, with mdse., 128 cabin, and 313 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow July 11, via Moville 12th, with mdse., 24 cabin, and 175 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Fresia, (Ger.,) Badenhausen, Hamburg July 8, via Havre 12th, with mdse. and 349 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced moderate weather and westerly winds on the passage; had dense fog after the Banks; July 19, at 9:30 P. M., in lat. 42 27, lon. 59 53, passed an Anchor Line steamer bound E.; 20th, at 5:30 P. M., lat. 41 12, lon. 65 16, passed a Baltic Lloyd steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Woods, Wilmington, N. C., July 19, with naval stores to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans July 15, and South West Pass 16, with mdse. and 13 passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. July 18, off Cary's Ford light, passed steam-ship Geo. W. Clyde, hence, for Galveston.

Ship Marcia C. Day, Pinkham, Havre 40 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Trelawney, (of Glasgow,) Keith, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to order, vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Bark Holmstrand, (Nor.,) Boe, Cork 36 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann, anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Neponset, (of Boston,) Strout, Port Spain, Trinidad 17 ds., with molasses to Howland & Aspinwall, vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Eliza Ross, Bishop, Providence.
Schr. Alida, Knowles, Newport.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Buell, Hartford.
Schr. Elvira, Lancot, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr. Gertrude Plummer, (of Addison,) Plummer, East Harbor, T. I. 11 ds., with salt and 11 passengers to Middleton & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.
Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Dunham, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., via Vineyard Haven, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Darius Eddy, (of Bangor,) Rideout, Jacksonville 11 ds., with lumber to J. Fairchild.
Schr. E. L. Marts, Marts, Bath, with ice for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ocean Ranger, Small, Salem.
Schr. Hattie Collins, Tribble, Mystic.
Schr. Sandolphin, Aylsford, Pembroke, with lumber to order.
Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsley, Providence.
Schr. Pavillion, Parker, Frankfort, Me.
Schr. Watchful, Gill, Boston.
Schr. Rienzi, Cobleigh, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Kennebec River.
Schr. Saxon, Hadley, Boston.
Schr. Mary Eliza, Baldwin, Portsmouth, N. H.
Schr. S. H. Brazos, Raynor, New-Haven.
Schr. Gem, Thomas, St. George, N. B., with stone to order.
Schr. Telegraph, Clark, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Siak, Sawyer, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Astoria, Sargent, Salem.
Schr. Alpine, Marshall, Gardiner, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.
Schr. Mary Howes, Howes, Rockport, Me.
Schr. M. L. Varney, Haskell, Bath, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.
Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Hartford.
Schr. Ocean Queen, Ryan, Plymouth.
Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Eva Bell, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Getchell, Bangor, with lumber to Creed & Bros.
Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.
Schr. C. C. Sadler, Douglas, Taunton.
Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffing, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. W. L. Peck, Bunce, Hartford.
Schr. Ed. Lindsley, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Royal Arch, Ross, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Tangent, Kent, Bangor, with lumber to order.
WIND—Sundown, light, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Kronprinz, Fr. Wilhelm, for Bremen; State of Georgia, for Glasgow; Cuba, for Liverpool; City of Houston, for New-Orleans; Leo, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; ship Crusader, for Antwerp; bark Geneva, for Buenos Ayres; brig Eugenia, for Marseilles; schr. Marcia Reynolds, for Laguayra.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22.—Arr., steamers Tagus, from Liverpool; Rita, from Havana; D. J. Foley, from Wilmington, N. C.; Josephine Thompson, from New-York; Martha Stevens, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia. Schrs. M. A. Folsom, from Orland, Me.; Charley Woolsey, from New-Haven.

Arr. below, steamer Leipzig, from Bremen.

Cld. steamers Falcon, for New-York; Fanny Cadwallader, for New-York; Jno. S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; schrs. Gen. Butler, for Camden; Sparkling Sea, for Wood's Hall; Wm. Allen, for Hoboken.

Sld. barks Charlotte, for Amsterdam; Paladin, for San Juan, P. R.; brigs B. F. Nase, for Genoa; Mary E. Leighton, for Genoa.

BOSTON, July 22.—Arr., ship Roodee, (Por.,) Christian, from Calcutta.

Also arr. brig Cadet, from Trinidad; schr. Lena Hunter, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers Aries, for Philadelphia; General Whitney, for New-York; ships Conqueror, for Bangor, Me., to load for Liverpool; brig Prentiss Hobbs, for Bangor. schrs. Lottie Wells, for Fernandina; Bonny Boat, for Richmond, Va.; Julien Nelson, for Augusta, Me., to load for Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—Sld. steamer Columbia, for New-York; barks Carlotta, for London; Lord Palmerston, for Havre; brig Alice Lee, for Philadelphia, and Edith Hall, for Bull River, S. C.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 22.—Arr., bark Ibis, from Havana.

LEWES, Del., July 22.—Passed in, brig Frontier, from Havana.

Went to sea, ship Nancy M.; bark Louise and Maria.

The yacht S. B. Curley, with the Grisnes Yacht Club, has sld. for the Fishing banks.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—Cld. steam-ship City of San Antonio, for New-York; barks Rosario, for Malaga, and Tamesi, for Bordeaux.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., July 22.—Passed up, Spanish steam-ship Guillermo, from Havana; steam-ship Panita, for New-York; schr. John H. Broomall, Bath; Italian bark Pasqualino, from Bahia; schr. Gustie Wilson, from Lanesville.

Passed down, ship E. F. Gabain, for Bremen; schrs. Etta Stimpson, for Boston; E. G. Willard, for Portland; Florence Shay, for Pensacola; steam-ships Jno. Gibson, for Allentown, now on trial trip; Hercules, Boston; brig Ellen P. Stewart, Caibarien; schrs. Elizabeth Edwards, Boston; Sallie L. Smith, do.; Hattie L. Fuller, Charleston; brig Temi, (Aus.,) Belfast.

The schr. Martha Irons, before reported ashore on Bulkhead, is off, and has proceeded for Lynn.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 22.—Cld. ship Victoria, Hamburg; schrs. Abbie L. Dow, Providence; Jas. Alderdice, Fall River; L. Church, Bristol; Ellie E. Smith, Boston; Charles E. Smith, Boston; Brilliant, Fredericksburg; Florence C., Norfolk; J. S. Simmons, Charleston, S. C.

Sld. schr. Abbie L. Dow, Boston; Gustie Wilson, Quincy Point.

Arr. at Chester, schr. Daniel Webster, Hayti.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The Pacific Mail steamer Winchester, from Panama, arr. here this morning.

The ship Warrior Queen, reported to-day high and dry in Drakes Bay, will, it is believed, be got off. The wreck was sold at auction for $700.

Steam-ship Pacific arr. at Panama July 22, from San Francisco and way ports.

Steam-ship Winchester arr. at San Francisco July 22, from Panama and way ports.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 22.—Arr. steam-ship San Salvador, from New-York; schrs. Curtiss Tilton, from Philadelphia, and Index and Eclipse, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Montgomery, for New-York, and schr. Stephen G. Hart, for Providence.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 21.—Arr. brig George E. Dale, Philadelphia, for Bangor; schrs. Charles H. Kelly, Edward, Nellie Shaw, and Fanny F. Johnston, Philadelphia, for Boston; J. W. Frye, Weehawken, for do.; Clara W. Elwell and Alice M. Allen, Baltimore, for do.; Sallie B. Ludlow, Philadelphia, for Braintree; H. W. Godfrey, do., for Lynn; Electric, do., for Plymouth; Frances Coffin, Elizabethport, for do.; Addie Jordan, South Amboy, for Portland; Wanderer, New-York, for Scituate; Ann Lee, Boston, for Philadelphia; Samuel Carlton, Lynn, for do.; Alexander Young, Lynn, for Warren; B. J. Ketchets, Boston, for New-York; G. Stancliffe, Quincy, for do.; Cora Etta, Kennebec River, for do.; Richard W. Denham, Bowdoinham, for do.; Free Wind, Portsmouth, for do.; Nile, Thomaston, for do.; Bell, Boston, for Baltimore; Wyoming, Kennebec River for Philadelphia; Luther Childs, Calais, for do.; Bangor, for Fire Island; Fred Holden, Bangor, for Newport, for orders; L. and A. Babcock, Boston, for Georgetown; D. C. Muskee, do., for Millville, N. J.; Adair F. Bonney, Augusta, for Providence; W. B. Thomas, Kennebec River, for Philadelphia; Susan, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Sld. schrs. Calista, Omaha, Pavilion, Gem, Mary Haines, M. A. Hyer, C. Chamberlain, W. S. Scull, Birchard and Torrey, Eva Belle, George Edwin, Lucy A. Blossom, Mollie A. Hand, Richard Peterson, J. W. Coffin, Bill Stowe, Muskee, A. F. Bonney, Samuel Carlton, A. M. Lee, Wm. B. Thomas, Sallie B. Ludlam, [illegible], Alexander Young, Addie Jordan, Man and Cranmer, Alexander Young, Electric, L. and A. Babcock, Jed Frye, C. H. Kelly, Nellie Shaw, Edward Williams, Rocket, Edward Kidder, H. W. Godfrey, Clara W. Elwell, Frances Coffin, Fred. Holden, Nile, Alice M. Allen, Wyoming, Wm. Collyer, Bill Stowe, Free Wind, Adorn, and Cora Etta.

Wind, sunset, variable, light; calm.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 22.—Sld. for the United States, Fiorella, Gefion, Macchiavelle, Emblia, Washington, Rachele, Sovereign of the Seas, Macaulay, Sicilian.

Arr. out from the United States on the 17th inst., Rheinhold, Josephine Martin, Signe, Maddl. W. Brett, Navasota.

21st, Stella, Europa, Nina, Fizari, San Gaetano, Vasco De Gama, Ail, Vincenza, [illegible], Nancy Bravo, Aquilone, Pelage, [illegible].

22d—[illegible].

The National Line steam-ship Holland, Capt. Simpson, from New-York July 9, for this port passed the Lizard at 11 o'clock this morning.

BREST, July 22.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Washington, Capt. Lachesne, from New-York July 11, for Havre, arr. at this port to-day.

Great Value of Patented Improvement
IN
SILVER-PLATED
Spoons and Forks.
MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED PER CENT. SAVED [illegible] the requisite thickness on the parts most exposed to wear.
Spoons and forks plated by this process bear the trade mark
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NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Manufacturers of an unrivaled variety of FINE NICKEL SILVER AND WHITE METAL ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. [illegible]